INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

PRICE ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE

SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXI NO. 95 BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

AMBEDKAR NOT GOING BACK ON POONA PACT

Out Of The Gloaming.

* * * *

Some of the delegates who left on Saturday were very garrulous. But the Heavenly Twins "preferred not to make any statement to the Press." About the most sensible thought they've had yet.

* * * *

Mr. Jayakar, however expressed a hope that Indian delegates would not to have to remain in England for more than three months. Does he really think we shall be hungering for their return.

* * * *

"Will any of the gentlemen that attended the third Round Table Conference and that have now proceeded again to London tell us about their humiliation?" asks Dalal Street.

Have they heard nothing about it from their humiliated patrons.

* * * *

The "Times of India" boasts that seven out of 27 members in the Joint represent Bombay, while the "Madras Mail" thinks that the selection of five from South India shows the respect Simla has for South Indian opinion. Government have done their best to satisfy everyone.

* * * *

Says the Madras organ

"This is no small tribute to the South and proves how greatly this Province has benefited by the additional facilities afforded by the Montford Reforms for participating in All-India affairs."

God knows what the Montford Reforms have got to do with it. But anyway Bombay has gone two better.

* * * *

"Communal quarrels and jealousies have come to be the despair of Indians, and they are the most coveted assets for the die-hards in England, who are opposed to the constitutional advance of India." writes Sir N. N. Sircar. Why in England alone? They are also the assets of "die-hard" Indians, otherwise there wouldn't have been all this going to and from England and India.

* * * *

"Any attempt, at this stage, to re-open the whole communal question may throw into the melting pot whatever has been so far achieved." writes the same Sir N. N. Sircar,—and proceeds to re-open the whole question in a lengthy pamphlet.

* * * *

Field Marshal Moonje has no such fear of everything going to rack and ruin, though his mental preoccupation at the moment is—To give or not to give evidence.

* * * *

The F. M.'s only anxiety is that all the Sabhas should agree one way or the other whether to give evidence or not. The merits of the evidence itself doesn't seem to worry him. "My Community right or wrong." is the slogan.

* * * *

Mr. M. A. J. Noble advised Indian Merchants to accept what is given in the White Paper and then ask for more, because his trip to England had convinced him that British politicians wanted to see Indian interests advanced. He must have slightly misunderstood Mr. Churchill's and Lord Lloyd's efforts in this direction, or perhaps he wasn't invited to meet them.

* * * *

The Liberal Federation have after all decided not to send evidence or a deputation to England. Perhaps its as well as they would have had to find the passage money. It's different for Sir Phiroze.

* * * *

Some Japanese have issued a fiery appeal to emancipate the people of India from their oppressors. If this means anything like the emancipation of the people of Manchukao, there's nothing doing.

* * * *

Japanese peace methods have borne good result apparently. The Chinese have been driven out of their own territory. And now that she has emancipated China Japan will have some leisure for emancipating Indians, the need for which she has suddenly—quite suddenly—remembered.

* * * *

The Aundh State Subjects' Conference made much of a Five Year Swaraj Plan for that state. Looks more like a Soviet plan, than a staid and fulsome resolution of loyal states peoples.

* * * *

Captain Cole of Peshawar has sentenced a cobbler, for printing Congress literature, to six months' R.I. This seems a very savage sentence for not sticking to the last.

* * * *

Suburbanite: "So you don't like living in the suburbs? What do you miss most since moving out of town?"

"Newcomer: "Trains"

Assures Gandhiji He Is Satisfied With Panel System

PRESSURE TO SECURE CHANGE IRRESISTIBLE, HE PLEADS

But Mahatma Asks Him To Consult Harijan Leaders

POONA, April 23.

Dr. Ambedkar had an interview with Gandhiji lasting for about 45 minutes. Messrs. K. O. Chitre, S. S. Moore and K. G. Shinde local non-Brahmin leaders were also present.

Interviewed by the Associated Press just after the interview, Gandhiji stated.

PANEL SYSTEM

"Dr. Ambedkar having received several communications from Harijan friends as to the desirability of altering the panel system of the Poona Pact came to sound my views about the proposal. The substitute suggested is that only those Harijan candidates should be declared elected who succeed in getting a fixed minium number of votes of Harijans from among the Joint electorates. Not having ever applied my mind to this formula, I was unable to give him any answer. I simply told him that he should first see the different Harijan associations and others interested and then let me know their views. He asked me, however, to consider the proposal independently and write to him at London my opinion which I shall try to do."

"PERSONALLY SATISFIED"

Asked why Dr. Ambedkar wanted this change, Gandhiji replied that Dr. Ambedkar said that so far as he was concerned, he was quite satisied with the panel system and he would not go back on the Poona Pact. But pressure was being brought to bear upon him for securing the above change.

"PERFECTLY HARMLESS"

Asked for his views on the panel system, Gandhiji replied, "Personally my own opinion is that the panel system is perfectly harmless so long as Harijans have distrust of caste Hindus.

FROM HARIJAN VIEW POINT.

Q. Will you accept the alteration if others also agreed?

Ans:—I would not easily accept a change. I have not considered and because everybody agrees, it does not follow that I should accept it. I would examine every such proposal solely from the Harijan viewpoint, because it never crossed my mind that there can ever be conflict of interest between Harijans and caste Hindus. My confirmed opinion is that whatever is in real interest of Harijans must necessarily be in interest of caste Hindus, and as I believe that I have capacity for examination of such questions from the Harijan viewpoint, I should not mind standing alone and defending my position if unfortunately things came to such a pass that for my opinion I could not secure a single supporter."

The interview with Dr. Ambedkar was specially arranged as Gandhiji does not see visitors on Sundays. He commenced his weekly silence day at eleven.—A.P.

PANEL SYSTEM TOO COSTLY

Ambedkar Explains Object Of His Poona Mission

POONA, April 23.

Dr. Ambedkar left for Bombay at noon.

Interviewed he stated that he had expected that Gandhiji would be able to give his views regarding his suggestion, but Gandhiji asked for time for consideration.

It was only the question of the cost of the panel system of election which prompted him to seek the desired change and many friends agreed with him.

There was no hurry, however, and he would consult his colleagues at the Joint Committee in London and meantime he hoped to receive Gandhiji's views. He might raise the question at the Committee.—A.P.

ABDUR REHMAN GIVES UP FAST

Yields To Persuasion Of Friends Who Promise To Promote Unity

At a meeting held under the auspices of the Ahrar Party on Sunday, in which a number of Hindus also participated, a resolution was passed requesting Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha to give up his fast, assuring him that they would do their utmost for promoting Hindu-Muslim unity.

After the meeting about 300 persons went to Mr. Mitha's house at Walkeshwar and persuaded him to give up his fast which he finally agreed to do.

MAHATMA PROMISES TO WRITE TO AMBEDKAR

Wants Time To Apply His Mind To New Scheme

The result of his interview with Mahatma Gandhi on the question of the revision of the Poona Pact in regard to the panel system of election, was disclosed by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, leader of the Depressed Classes, to a "Chronicle" representative on Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Ambedkar had a 45 minutes' talk with Gandhiji at Yeravda Jail on Sunday and returned to Bombay the same afternoon.

AVOIDING DOUBLE ELECTION.

"What I pointed out to the Mahatma" stated Dr. Ambedkar was that the panel system should be substituted by a system which would avoid double election and prescribe a minimum number of votes of the Depressed Classes to be secured by a depressed class candidate for his being elected in the general constituency."

"Mahatma Gandhi pleaded that he had no time to apply his mind to the question, but he has promised to communicate his views to me. I have given him my London address and he has promised to write to me on the subject soon", added Dr. Ambedkar.

ADDRESS AND PURSE.

A public reception was given to Dr. Ambedkar in compound of the Damodar Hall, Parel, on Sunday evening. The function was largely attended, and the Doctor was the recipient of two addresses which praised his services in the cause of the Depressed Classes. The addresses were presented to him on behalf of the Depressed Class Residents of Nasik and Poona and Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole presided.

A purse of Rs. 501 was also presented to Dr. Ambedkar and speeches were wishing him 'bon voyage' on the eve of his departure to London as the member of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

RS. 1000

REMEMBER 26th Of APRIL !

What Does It Do ? Competition

CLOSING DATE 26—4—1933

Send In Your Entry Now

PESHWAR DAY ARRESTS IN CITY

Six Congress volunteers were arrested at Chowpatty on Sunday evening by the Gamdevi police for attempting to hold a meeting to celebrate the "Peshawar Day".

ALL FOR LONDON

A number of Indian delegates to the Joint Parliamentary Committee left by the mail on Saturday. Sir B. L. Mitter, was accompanied by Lady Mitter and his son.

Sir A. P. Patro.

Diwan Bahadur Ramaswamy Mudaliar.

Sir Phiroze Sethna.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

SOVIET RETALIATION, A DIPLOMATIC MOVE

Thornton & MacDonald May Be Reprieved Under Its Cover

"CIRCLES" DO NOT ANTICIPATE BREAK OF ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MOSCOW, April 22.

Soviet retaliation to British embargo on Russian goods may, in the opinion of well informed circles, be a diplomatic move under the cover of which Thornton and Macdonald will be reprieved, or it may be a preliminary to a definite break with Britian and a gesture to impress other countries with the strength of U. S. S. R.

Definite break in diplomatic relations, however, is not expected at the present moment, although it is emphasised that unless the present Anglo-Russian tension is loosened, situation may get out of hand.

CASE AGAINST BREACH.

Greatest argument against the breach is the fact that Russia's 25 million sterling favourable trade balance with Britian is one of Soviet's most valuable assets in meeting foreign commitments and Russia's prospects do not, at present, appear good for obtaining equally favourable balance with another country.

According to an unconfirmed rumour, another British engineer, besides Thornton and Macdonald, has petitioned for reprieve.

BRITAIN NOT TO RETALIATE

Delicate Situation Created By America

"MAC'S" ASSURANCE

Urges Unity Among All Nations

WASHINGTON, April 22.

"America's departure from gold standard has created a very delicate situation, but it cannot be helped and no one can be blamed," said Mr. MacDonald broadcasting at lunch from the National Press Club.

Mr. MacDonald urged for unity among nations to meet the common problems and denied that Britain intended to adopt retaliatory policy.

After lunch, Mr. MacDonald returned to White House to resume conversation.—Reuter.

HERRIOT REACHES WASHINGTON

NEW YORK, April 23.

M. Herriot arrived on board the "Ile De France" and proceeded to Washington.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP FIGHT

Britain Wins By Four Matches To One

(Special Cable)

BARCELONA, April 23.

In the Davis Cup, Britain eliminated Spain by three matches to one.

Perry beat Sindreu 6/1, 6/3, 6/0.

Austin beat Maier 8/6, 7/5, 6/1.

Britain wins by four matches to one.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NEW COINAGE FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 23.

New silver coinage is contemplated in Germany, for which a number of German artists have been asked to submit designs.

The new series will be introduced in summer, when the present three-mark piece or "Thaler" will disappear, the size of one and two mark pieces will be slightly reduced and five-mark piece, while containing as much silver as the present one, will weigh 44 per cent. less.—Reuter.

REPUBLIC IN FACT.

DUBLIN, April 23.

"Let us remove forms one by one which are out of keeping with Ireland's right as a Sovereign nation that this State we control may be a Republic in fact," was Mr. De Valera's graveside exhortation to his Cabinet colleagues who stood in the little corner of Arbour Hill barracks, under which the executed leaders of 1916 lie buried. The pdocession paraded the principal streets in commemoration of the Easter Week rising and wreaths were laid on the graves by Mr. De Valera.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON PARLEYS.

WASHINGTON, April 23.

From the detachment of cool reaches of Potomac river on which Messrs. Macdonald and Roosevelt are now cruising accompanied by the White House party, conversations on world economic problems are proceeding.

Meanwhile M. Herriot has arrived in Washington. He has admitted that the United States going off gold has changed the basis of negotiations. Messrs. Macdonald and Roosevelt are uncommunicative regarding the nature of points raised during discussions, but it is known that the chief features are stabilisation of monies of the world "on a living standard" in order to prevent sudden disastrous fluctuations to which much of the present trade prostration is attributed, also mutually satisfactory war debt settlement that will require neither too great a concession on behalf of the United States nor unbearable sacrifice on behalf of debtor nations.—Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Licensed Electrician, Qualified Nurses, B.P.N.A., Gujarati Typists, Stenographers (Stencil-cutter), Camera Repairers, Lady Teachers immediately; Royal Service Agency, 369/371, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, 2nd floor, Fort. (308).

Wanted energetic canvassers on commission basis for best permanently useful health article of daily necessity. Particulars from: Post Box 424, Bombay. (301).

Wanted Organisers on Rs. 125 P.M. and upwards. Few posts only. Experience needed. Write to: The Rajnagar Banking and Insurance Corporation, Ltd., Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. (257).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Independent four roomed blocks in "Panditalaya." Chunam Lane, Lamington Road, and Double Rooms with taps inside in "Pandit Niwas", Portuguese Church Road, Dadar. Apply on premises, Mornings or "Pandit", Setalvad Road. Phone 42860. (306).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let.—Fine accommodated flats of Bungalow—5 bed rooms, kitchen, garden, etc., at 44/42 Moreland Road, from 1st May, 1933. Apply: F. J. Ranwal, Rehmtalla West View, Chowpaty. (286).

28. HEALTH RESORTS.

Matheran—Visit well-known S. Lord's Central Hotel with all home comforts. (269).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rare Opportunity—Learn Touch Typewriting and Pitman's Shorthand within three months only. Learn Bookkeeping and Accountancy and improve your future. For Rapid and Thorough Training join immediately, The Popular Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Darya Mahal, Saraswati Building, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to Poor. Our Institution is recognised. Special arrangements for Lady Students.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Rs. 600/- Easy Students' Scholarship Competition. Rs. 50/- per month for one year. For entrance fee and copy of "Progressive India" magazine, Sirdar Building, Apollo St., Bombay. Send one rupee only to-day before it is too late. (305).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Loans upto 25.00.000 arranged on mortgages of Estate, Mills, Jewellery. Clients cotton share business transacted. C. Shroff Co., Forbes Street, Telephone 24521. (309).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co, Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Unique chance for honest energetic investing parties to represent a tested certified patented health article of permanent properties and daily necessity. Specify territory interested and investing capacity. Apply sharu: Post Box 812, Bombay. (302).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Gold Grand Reduction—For Rs. 10 worth of Five Years Life Sketch, Character and Talisman, send advance only Re. 1, birth detail or letter time and age and your Deity's name Try: The Advanced Astrological Home, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S. India). (80)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column inch Per Insertion

1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Sheriff's Notice

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the 2nd Sessions of 1933, which commenced its sitting on the 20th day of March, 1933, has this day been dissolved.

HUGH G. COCKE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
High Court,
Bombay, 21st April, 1933.
6596

Public Notices

Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee

Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 21st April, 1933.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that for certain reasons the Sweep which was started by the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee has been abandoned. Persons who have purchased tickets of the Sweep and who desire to have their money back are requested to present their tickets and apply for a refund through the persons from whom they have purchased the tickets.

J. B. BOMON-BEHRAM.
Chairman.
6595

LOST.

Swan Mill's Share Certificates of No. 22933 to 22938, standing in the names of K. A. Patel and G. K. Patel are lost. Duplicate copies are applied for. (307).

Public Notices

The Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E.D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:——

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1932.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director who retires under Article III of the Company's Articles of Association, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1933, to MONDAY, the 24th April, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E.D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1933.
6539.

The Meyer Sassoon Mills, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E.D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on MONDAY, the 24th April, 1933, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:——

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts upto 31st December, 1932.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 13th April, 1933, to MONDAY, the 24th April, 1933, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E.D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Bombay, 27th March, 1933.
6538.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ACHALDAS CHANDANMAL GUPTA, who was formerly in the service of our clients Messrs. Gadmal Gumanmal, Merchants and Shroffs, carrying on business at Mumbadevi, above Mumbadevi Post Office has left our clients' service as from Vaishakh Vad 10th 1990 (Maru) the 19th day of April, 1933, and that he has no longer any Power or authority to represent our clients said firm or to sign their name or to do or transact any thing whatsoever in the name and on behalf of our clients in connection with their said business.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1933.
BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Attorneys for Messrs.
Gadmal Gumanmal.
6593

High Court of Bombay

INSOLVENCY NO. 268 OF 1933.
Re: DADAJI PANDURANG PATIL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khotachi Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and carrying on business through Agent at Budhwar Peth, Poona City, under the name of Poona Electric Works: ..... A Debtor.
Ex parte: Messrs. SHARMA TRADING CO., a firm and Another ..... Petitioning Creditors

On the 21st day of April, 1933, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1933
K. A. BHOJWANI.
Insolvency Registrar.
6507

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client DR. SHAMRAO R. MOOLGAVKAR, as the Administrator De-Bonis-Non of the estate and effects of BAI BALABAI BAPU WELINKAR, has contracted to sell to another client of ours the undermentioned property, situate at Gamdevi. All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easements, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11, Tamrind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Leasehold land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhaskar Bhawoo's oart Gamdevi on the side of Dammar Lane (Cross) in the Registration Sub District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about (46) forty-six square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 66, New No. 666, Old Survey No. 634 and New Survey No. 7979 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxese under D Ward No. 2756 (3) and Street No. 8 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the passage known as Bhaskar Bhawoo's Oart, on or towards the West by the property of Dinanath Raghunath Raote, on or towards the North by the property of Dinanath Raghunath Raote, on or towards the South by the property of Kermani Khodad Gustad and which premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1933.
D. G. DESAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
6590

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE ATLAS MILLS, GODOWNS, ETC., AT REAY ROAD, MAZAGAON, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Atlas Mills Company Limited (in liquidation) sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property at the premises of the Atlas Mills at Reay Road, Mazgaon, Bombay.

PARTICULARS.

LAND—(a) 50145 sq. yds. or thereabouts held under a lease dated 30th May 1868 for 999 years rent payable whereunder has been commuted.

(b) 322 sq. yds. or thereabouts held under a lease dated 22nd October 1918 for a term of 21 years at the annual rent of Re. 1 renewable in perpetuity at the same rent.

SPINDLES—46452.
LOOMS.—1380.
ENGINE—(Compound) by Douglas & Grant I.H.P. 2500.
BOILERS.—10 Water Tubular Boilers by Babcock and Wilcox.

Machinery, dyeing and bleaching plants and other mechanical appliances used in connection with the said Mills together with the exclusive right to use the trade marks belonging to the Atlas Mills Company, Ltd., in respect of the goods manufactured by the said Atlas Mills.

Buildings and Machinery can be inspected at the mill premises.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his office at 133 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to his attorneys Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, 36 Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co..

AUCTION SALE OF DILKHUSH TERRACE AT BANDRA.

Under instructions from the official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvent Braz.....Valentine Gomes, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 7th May, 1933, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent and the Mortgagee Mr. B. D. Bamji in the property hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon known as Dilkhush Terrace situate at Plots No. 43 and 44, Scheme No. VIII Chapel Road, Bandra, admeasuring about 1925 sq. yds.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SAFES, GRAMOPHONES, ALMYRAHS, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms furniture such as dining tables chairs, sideboards, Chesterfield suites, show-cases, writing-tables, safes, gramophones, almyrahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, chests of drawers, teapoys, cupboards, hatstands, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Hakone Maru	10500	...	† 1 May
*Nagato Maru	5901	18 April	2 May
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	13 May
Suwa Maru	11000	.....	16 May
*Hakodate Maru	530.	3 May	18 May
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	†30 May
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 May.	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	† 12 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10500	26 April	13 May
Haruna Maru	10500	10 May.	27 May

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Passage Rates from Bombay.

PORTS	Single 1st	Single 2nd	Return 1st	Return 2nd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

* Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
* Summer and All year Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
* Special Through Rates Orient to Europe via America and Canada

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Cox's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay
Phone No. 20279
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES
Between

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SANGIT RATNA ABDUL KARIMKHAN
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At
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What terrible message did the hieroglyphics tell? What ghastly thing did the young archaeologist see—to drive him mad? What power pulled a beautiful girl to the arms of a revivified mummy? What secret beyond the knowledge of the greatest scientists to-day, did the ancients know?
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"THE MUMMY"
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PLAYED BY
KARLOFF
THE UNCANNY

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Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda.
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, the 26th April at 8-30 p.m.
SAUBHADRA
(This drama will not be staged in Bombay again).
SATURDAY, the 29th April at 8-30 p.m.
SAVITRI
SUNDAY, the 30th April at 3-30 P. M.
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(This drama will not be staged in Bombay again.)
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.
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DAKU-KI-LADKI
with
GULAM MOHAMED, CHANDA & HADI
Director: MOTI GIDWANI
In collaboration with CHOWDHARY
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LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Amounts Of Gold Available

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., London, have issued the following report dated April 5:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £171,839,050 on the 29th ultimo, an increase of £2,207,088 as compared with the previous Wednesday. Purchases of bar gold made by the Bank during the week under review amounted to £4,693,419.

Large amounts of gold, including about £1,500,000 on the 3rd instant, were available in the open market. Some of the offerings were secured for the Continent, but most of the supplies were taken for a destination not disclosed.

Quotations during week:—

	Per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ sterling.
March 30th	120s|5.1|2d.	14s|1.28d.
March 31st	120s|4d.	14s|1.44d.
April 1st	120s|7.1|2d.	14s|1.02d.
April 3rd	120s|7d.	14s|1.08d.
April 4th	120s|4.1|2d.	14s|1.38d.
April 5th	121s|0d.	14s|0.50d.
Average	120s|6.7d.	14s|1.12d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 27th ultimo to mid-day on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
British South Africa	£1,471,450	France	£309,964
Australia	910,073	Netherlands	113,804
New Zealand	17,032	Switzerland	49,434
British India	242,738	Austria	3,680
France	52,443	Belgium	5,000
Iraq	15,741	Other countries	1,847
Netherlands	5,529		
Other countries	10,992		
Total	£2,724,053	Total	£493,729

Gold shipments from Bombay last week totalled about £900,000. The s.s. "Mantua" carries £145,000, of which £19,000 is consigned to London, £37,000 to Amsterdam, £28,000 to Marseilles and £61,000 to New York. The s.s. "Tuscania" has £318,000 consigned to London and the s.s. "Maloja" £439,000, of which £145,000 is for London £171,000 for New York and £123,000 for Amsterdam.

SILVER

The week has seen a rather quiet market, with an easier tendency. Although the Continent and China continued to sell, there was no great pressure, but offerings depressed prices owing largely to an absence of support. Buyers have shown little interest; America bought, but showed no desire to force the market, otherwise the demand was mainly from China bears, who sent covering orders at the lower level.

The undertone is steady, but quiet and affords little indication as to movements in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 27th ultimo to midday on the 3rd instant:—

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
British India	£12,850	British India	£45,747
Canada	3,757	U.S.A.	4,020
British S. Africa	2,906	France	2,501
Australia	2,250	Denmark	1,560
New Zealand	3,180	Norway	1,052
Other countries	686	Other countries	4,221
Total	£25,629	Total	£59,107

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON

Bar Silver per oz std.	Cash delivery	Two months' dly.
March 30th	17.9|16d.	17.5|8d.
March 31st	17.3|8d.	17.7|16d.
April 1st	17.7|16d.	17.1|2d.
April 3rd	17.1|4d.	17.5|16d.
April 4th	17.1|4d.	17.5|16d.
April 5th	17.5|16d.	17.3|8d.
Average	17.365d.	17.427d.

IN NEW YORK

	(per ounce .999 fine.
March 29th	27.3|4 cents.
March 30th	27.5|8 cents.
March 31st	27.5|16 cents.
April 1st	27.5|8 cents.
April 3rd	27.1|4 cents.
April 4th	27.1|2 cents.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 30th ultimo to the 5th instant was dollars 3.43.5\|8 and the lowest dollars 3.41.1\|2.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 1st instant consisted of about 160,200,000 ounces in sycee, 230,000,000 dollars and 9.846 silver bars, as compared with about 158,900,000 ounces in sycee, 227,500,000 dollars and 10.460 silver bars on the 25th ultimo.

Statistics for the month of March last are appended:—

	Bar Silver. Cash delivery	2 months' delivery	Bar gold. per ounce fine
Highest price	18.7|16d.	18.9|16d.	121s|11.1|2d.
Lowest price	17d.	17.1|16d.	118s|11d.
Average	17.588d.	17.653d.	120s|3.62d

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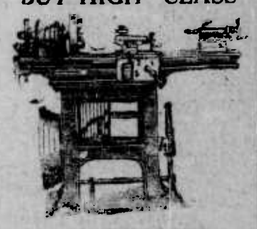

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Apply Sole Agents:-
Eruch D. Engineer & Co.
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

ANEY'S WIRE TO BEGUM IMAM

Country's Profound Sorrow At Ex-Congress President's Death

(From A Correspondent.)

WARDHA, April 22.

Mr. M. S. Aney, the acting Congress Preident, has wired the following to Begum Imam, Patna:—

Aney on behalf of the Congress organisation expresses profound sorrow at the death of Hussain Imam in whose death the country loses an ex-president of the Congress, a distinguished lawyer, a journalist and a staunch nationalist who was pre-eminently Indian entirely free from communalism, whole country sympathises with aged parents, Lady Hussain Imam and their children and others left behind in their bereavement."

JAMNALALJI'S MESSAGE.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj has wired as follows:—

"Deeply grieved at the sad death of Hussain Imam and tender my sincere condolence to Begum Imam and members of the family in their bereavement."

HOT WEATHER IS HERE
TOLLS ARE HERE

If you want *COOL* and *ECONOMICAL* transportation you can get both in any of the following:

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WOLSELEY STUDEBAKER

Tourers
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THE SWISS ENGINEERING Co., Ltd.
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Agents:—Volkart Brothers.
NEW VEEDOL OILS USED

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Current Quotations Of Local Made Piece-Goods And Yarns

Bombay, April 21

PIECE-GOODS.

	Rs. a. p. per lb.
Grey Unbleached.—	
Longcloth (S. quality)	0 10 3
Longcloth (Standard quality)	0 10 0
Shirtings	0 9 3
Dhoties (up to 1½" nakhi border)	0 10 [illegible]
Drills	0 8 3
T. cloths	0 9 9
Domestics	0 3 3
Domestics	0 8 6
Salita	0 9 6
Chadars	0 10 0
White Bleached.—	per piece. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth	Not quoted.
Striped shirting	3 4 9
Twills	Not quoted.
Dyed Goods.—	
Dyed longcloth (black)	Note quoted.
Dyed longcloth (napthol red)	Not quoted.
Fancy Goods—	
Susi, grey weft	1 12 0
Susi check	Not quoted.
Sholapur coating	6 3 0
Sholapur coating	5 3 0
Striped drills	2 8 6
Kashmere cloth	2 5 0
	per dozen. Rs. a. p.
Towels	Not quoted.
Yarn.—	Rs. a. p. per lb.
4s Bump (nominal)	Not quoted.
6½s all waste	0 3 9
8½s	0 4 9
10½s	0 4 9
12½s	0 5 3
16s	0 6 0
20s	0 8 9
24s	0 8 0
32s	0 9 0
40s	0 11 0

CANADIAN TRADE FOR CANADIAN SHIPS

Builders Demand Reservation Of Coastal Traffic

Protesting against the large shipbuilding orders sent from Canada to British shipyards, Canadian shipbuilders have made vigorous representations for a tariff of from 25 to 25 per cent. against all ships other than those built in Canada entering the coastal trade.

The representations were made to the Senate Committee which is considering new shipping legislation. The shipbuilders desire that the legislation should be amended in conformity with their views. No decision was reached, but the temper of the Committee is strongly favourable to the shipbuilders' demands.

The Canadian shipbuilders declared that the British wages and living standards are much lower than those of Canada.

SURVIVED 132,000 VOLTS' SHOCK!

Preston Lad Of 19 Seriously Ill In Infirmary

A youth who climbed 275 feet up a pylon at Ashton-on-Ribble in mail week and received a shock of 132,000 volts is still living. He is John Langstrah (19), of Whittingham Street, Preston.

The pylon is one of a series carrying cable from the Preston electricity power station. Langstrath was in company with two other youths, who remained at the foot of the pylon, and when he reached the top they saw a vivid flash. Langstrath collapsed on to a platform near the top of the pylon and it was thought that he was dead.

Ambulance men and police were summoned, but it was difficult to reach Langstrath owing to his position and the danger from the current of 132,000 volts with which the cable was charged.

When the current was switched off at the power station the watchers below were amazed to see Langstrath climb down the pylon. His clothing was almost burned away and pieces of it fell from him as he came down the ladder. Even the soles of his boots were burned away and his body was terribly blistered.

He was taken to the Preston Infirmmary where he is seriously ill but expected to recover.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL SUED

Demands Trade Discount On Electrical Bill

Mr. Winston Churchill was sued at Westminster County Court by Messrs. Jackson and Boyce, electrical engineers, of Berners-street, W., for £22 14s. 5d., balance of an account for work done and goods supplied.

Mr. Philip Pitt, for Mr. Churchill, asked that the matter should be referred to an expert referee.

Mr. Churchill was advised, he said, by his architect that he had not only fully paid, but had overpaid. The contract price was £222 14s. 5d., and Mr. Churchill had paid £200.

Mr. A. E. Beecroft (for Messrs. Jackson and Boyce) opposed the application. "Mr. Churchill's architect," he said, "asked that we should allow Mr. Churchill a trade discount of 25 per cent. My client says 'Not at all.'"

The Judge: I would like to see in writing full particulars of the defence before I deal with this application. It is not often one gets so famous a litigant.

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WEST END WATCH CO
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LARGE CATALOGUE FREE

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It is a STANDARD INDIAN ELIXIR and a restorative tonic for the stomach and the intestines, which also invigorates the whole system. It enriches the blood and contains a tonic for Brain. It is an all-round mixture for general debility and weakness and is indicated for the diseases like Dyspepsia, Anaemia, Sleeplessness, Brain Fag, etc.

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4 oz. size Rs. 1-8-0
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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, April 22.
Takliwa; Carter; Durban.
Vasna; Purtridge; Busrah.
Vita; Bradly; Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, April 21.
City of Cairo; Hoppins; Karachi.

Bombay, April 22.
Nugato Maru; Okada; Karachi.
Liebenfels; Fedstedt; Karachi.
Conte Rosso; Mauri; Trieste.
Masula; Breely; London.
Kidderpore; Dreper; Kobe.
Hague Maru; Ohiwai; Kobe .
Jalarashmi; Matches; Rangoon.

LOADING.
Bombay, April 22.
Steamer Pundit for Rangoon.
Steamer City of Oran for New York.
Steamer Subadar for Calicut.

S.S. Tukhiwa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Takhiwa, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer "Vasna," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. City of Cairo:—The K. N. Coy's steamer City of Cairo, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Nagato Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Nagato Maru, sailed on Sunday for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Liebenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Liebenfels sailed on Sunday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Conte Rosso:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Conte Rosso, is expected to arrive here on Monday from Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail on the same day for Trieste.

S.S. Masula:—The M. M. Coy's steamer Masula, sailed on Sunday for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Kidderpore:—The P. & O. S. N Co.'s steamer Kidderpore sailed on Sunday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Hague Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Hague Maru, sailed on Sunday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Jalarashmi:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalarashmi sailed on Sunday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 21.
1 Kidderpore 3263, Nagoya 22|4, M M & Co.
3 Nagato Maru, 4325 Karachi 22|4 N Y Kaisha.
4 Nalgora 4101, Bhavnagar, NF, M M & Co.
5 Brittania, 5281, U Kingdom. 27|4 Graham Tdg. Co.
7 Masula 4566 London, 22|4 M M & Co.
9 Hague Maru 3452, Kobe 23|4, O S. Kaisha, Ltd.
11 Viceroy of India 10069, London 22|4, M M & Co.
12 Liebenfels 3852, Karachi 23|4, L Edwards Ltd.
14 President Pierce 8393, New York 21|4 F F Campbell & Co.
15 City of Carro 5014, Liverpool. 22|4, K Nixon & Co.
S P S City of Nagpur 6289, Liverpool, 21|4 K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Ellora 2567 Karachi, M M & Co.
4 Varela 1932, Busra 20|4, M M & Co.
7 Subedar 3397 Rangoon 29|4 T Morrison & Co.
9 Heijin Maru 2719, Japan 26|4
10|11 Winkfield, 3194 Calcutta, 29|4 M M & Co.
L. Edwards, Ltd.
15 Sophie Marie, 560 M'Coast 22|4, Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

F Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon, 23|4 Scindia S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rajputana, 27|4, P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 4|5 P & O S N Co.
Behar 5|5 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 11|5 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH
Durenda, 29|4 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
C|o Barcelona 23|4 K N Co.
Clan Stuart 29|4 J F Co.
City of Liecester 28|4 K N Co.
Murtha, 5|5 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Birkenfels, 274, L Edwards Ltd.
Grootkerk, 1715, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels, 2715 L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels 1|5, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM ANTWERP.
Tejinka 3|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Taiwan 19|5 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Arabia 4|5 M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE.
Murin Sanudo 23-4 L T C.
Conte Verdi 26-4 L T C.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Oran 23|4 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Lincoln 14/5, F F Campbell and Co.
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
Sawokla 8|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.
FROM KOBE
Mirzapore, 6|5 P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 31|5 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29/4 N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru 3-4 O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 3/5 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha.
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 14|5 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19|5 N Y Kaisha.
FROM SHANGHAI.
Conte Rasso 24-4 L T C.
FROM BRISBANE.
Mac[illegible] & O. S. N. Co.
Strathaird 15|5 P & O S N Co.
Tergestan 28|4 L T Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Takliwa, 22|4, M M & Co.
Kenya, 6|5, M M & Co.
FROM JAVA.
India 1|5 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Viceroy of India 22|4, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
Brittania 27|4 G T Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Tanenfels, NF, L Edwards Ltd.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bamora, 26|4 M M & Co.
Vasna, 27|4 M M & Co.
FOR KARACHI.
City of Cairo 22|4, K N Co.
Liebenfels 23|4 L Edwards Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Hague Maru, 23|4 O S Kaisha Ltd.
Nagato Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore N F P & O S N Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir NF, T M Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi N. F. S. S.N. Co.
Subedar 29|4 T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Winkfield 29|4 M M & Co.
Surala, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Hatipara NF, M M & Co.
GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Salawati (Am. Cotton boats) 20|4|33.
S S Sophie Marie 20|4|33.
S S Bhadravati 20|4|33.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, April 22.

S.S. Nagara; Agents L. Edwards Ltd.: from Gothenburg:—180 cks. chemicals; 94 cases hollowware; 2538 bundle nails; 141 cases glassware; 600 bales paper; 31 cases mining machinery; 1079 cases ceiling boards.

From Oslo:—16 casks chemicals; 1530 cases paper; 60 cases woodpulp boards; 300 bales sulphide pulp; 1895 bundle nails.

From Hamburg:—116 cases paper; 102 cases Y. M. squares; 300 cases nails; 137 cases tubes; 107 cases stoves; 13 cases H.-lamps; 25 cases slate pencils; 110 cases wirenetting; 100 cases slateboards; 170 cases caraway seed; 71 drums chemicals.

From Antwerp:—36 bundle steel beams; 289 bndle rivets; 140 bundle steel rods; 265 bundle steel bars; 70 bundle steel angles; 25 cks. colour; 280 bags whitings; 125 coils wire; 105 cases nails; 35 cases preserves; 689 cases bolts and nuts; 33 cases glue; 619 cases window-glass; 337 cases hinges; 61 cases paper; 35 cases boards; 651 cks. chemicals; 57 cases chicary.

From Rotterdom:—510 bags farina; 118 cases paper.

S.S. Benares; Agents L. Edwards Ld.; from Gothenburg:—588 bundle ceiling boards; 236 bundle card-boards; 55 cases hollowware; 50 cases glassware; 42 cases stoves; 1500 cases nails; 1641 cases paper; 559 cases wood-pulp; 107 cases hinges; 307 cks. chemicals.

From Oslo:—30 cases turpentine; 10 drums chemicals; 3140 cases paper;; 300 bales sulphide pulp.

From Antwerp:—50 pieces firebricks; 250 cases nails; 97 cases paper:; 34 cases glue; 60 cks. chemicals; 275 bundles steel rivets; 152 bundle steel hoops; 456 bundle steel bars; 561 bundle steel angles.

From Rotterdam:—320 cases sugar machinery; 21 cases wine; 67 cases sand; 75 cases paper; 120 cases starch.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, April 22.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—15 bales wool raw A L Hassam; 15 bales wool raw K Lalbhai; 12 bales wool raw R Virchand; 10 casks condiments M Poonjlaji and Sons.

For Marsailles:—1334 bags groundnut kernals K M Nathoo; 666 bags groundnut seeds Birla Bros.

S.S. Masula for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Yannenfels for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.; 1410 bags linseed oil cakes and 3000 bags groundnut oil cakes H Rowji and Co.

For Hamburg:—1390 bags ground nut oil cakes H Rowji and Co.

S.S. City of Cairo for Manchester:—125 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Heijin Maru for Kobe:—311 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.

S.S. Hague Maru for Kobe:—98 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.: 183 bales cotton raw S Karamshi and Co.

For Nagoya:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, April 21.

Our Sugar Market ruled teady during the early part and quiet and easier during the latter part of the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. It is reported that one of the European Importers sold about 400 tons Ready Sugar arrived per s. s. "Baron Saltaum" at about Rs. 4-12-9 per cwt. Some sales are also reported to be done by other Importers for sugar arrived at about Rs. 4|13 to 4-14-6 per cwt. F.B.H. During the week further re-purchases of about 900 tons July|Sept. by Importers were also effected at around Rs. 5|3|6 to Rs. 5|3|3. The highest and lowest rates during the week were:—

Java Ready Rs. 14|11|3 and Rs. 14|11.

S.S. "Subedar" Rs. 4|15 and Rs. 4|14.

March Rs. 4|14|6 and Rs. 4|13|6.
April Rs. 4|15|6 and Rs. 4|14|3.
May Rs. 5|0|3 and Rs. 4|15|3.
June Rs. 5|0|9 and Rs. 4|15|9.
July Rs. 5|2|9 and Rs. 5-1-6.
July|Sept. Rs. 5|4 and Rs. 5|3|3.
Aug|Sept. Rs. 5|4|6 and Rs. 5|4.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Java position continues stationary with limits at F. 6 for Whites, without any important business reported for the past 3—4 weeks.

New York prices show a rise of about 18 to 20 points in Forward.

London Raw Sugar prices remained practically unchanged during the week.

ARRIVALS.

S.s. 'Subedar' and s.s. 'Libenfels' arrived during the week with about 15,000 bags of Javas and 13,000 bags of Britania Sugar respectively.

S.s. 'Hankow Maru' and s.s. 'Begum' are expected to arrive on or about the 26th and 30th inst. with about 25,000 and 20,000 bags of Java Sugar.

OFFTAKE AND STOCKS.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 30,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|11|3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4|15|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.s. 'Subedar' Rs. 4|14|6 per cwt. F.B.H.

SHIPMENT:—
March Rs. 4|14|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
April Rs. 4|14|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
May Rs. 4|15|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
June Rs. 4|15|9 per cwt. F.B.H.
July Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
July|Sept. Rs. 5|3|3 per cwt. F. B.H.
Aug|Sept. Rs. 5|4 per cwt. F.B.H.

AFRICAN SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 14|13 per cwt.

NARKATIANGANJ SWADESHI SUGAR:—Rs. 23 per 6 maunds.

TONE:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, April 22.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A & C.	13-3/8
Hongkong Shanghai Bank London Register	123
P & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4
National Bank of India	43
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	110-1/2
Conversion Loan	100-3/4
Rupee Paper	64
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	73
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	85
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	107
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	101-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	109-5/8

LINSEED.
London, April 22.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 15/ May Paid.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. 16/3-3/4 Sept/Dec. Paid.

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 22.
Market:—Small business.

Spot	19-1/4
Forward	19-5/16

LONDON.
London, April 22.
Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 2-1/2 Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 22.

May 1933	7.42
July 1933	7.59
October 1933	7.80
December 1933	7.98
January 1934	8.08
March 1934	8.17
Middling Spot	7.60

NEW ORLEANS.
New York, April 22.

May	7.38
July	7.53
October	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 22.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 22.

10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price Closing
April 1933	5.05
May 1933	5.05
June 1933	5.05
July 1933	5.08 5.05
August 1933	5.06
September 1933	5.06
October 1933	5.10 5.07
November 1933	5.08
December 1933	5.16
January 1934	5.14 5.11
February 1934	5.12
March 1934	5.18 5.14
April 1934	5.13
Middling Spot.	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 22.

SAKELLARIDIS.	
May 1933	7.05
July 1933	7.14
October 1933	7.23
November 1933	7.29
January 1934	7.38
March 1934	7.46
April 1934	7.46
F.G.F. Spot	7.42

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 22.

BROACH.	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.54
Fine (Good Staple)	4.66
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.78
OOMRA.	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.51
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.66
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.81
BENGAL.	
Good	3.82
Fine	3.92
Superfine	4.02
SCINDE.	
Good	3.92
Fine	4.02
Superfine	4.12

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, April 22.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton.	No Offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) C.I.F. ton.	£9/10/0 Apl/May Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Continent.	£9/16/3 Apl/May Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, April 22.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton.	£9/16/3 Apl/May Sellers.
Linseed La Plata C.I.F. Hull ton.	£8/5/0 Apl/May Sellers.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton.	£10/0/0 Apl/May Sellers.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, April 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels.	20/6 May Paid.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels.	20/3 May Paid.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.	23/9 April Paid.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 22.

T T London on Berlin	15.22-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.69-1/2
T T London on Brussels	25.07-1/2
T T London on Madrid	40.93
T T London on Milan	67
T T London on Berne	18.10-1/2
T T London on Paris	88.83
T T London on Prague	117.00
T T London on New York Closing Rate	3.82-1/2
Interest Lay to Day Loan	0-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loan	0-1/8 p.c.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 22.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No 25.	C. & F. Calcutta. May/June per cwt 7/7-1/2 Sellers.
	C. & F. Bombay. May/June per cwt 7/7-1/2 Sellers.
	C. & F. Karachi. May/June per cwt 7/7-1/2 Sellers

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET
New York, April 22.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot	8

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 22.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£5/18/0
Bank Bills 3 months market rate	0-9/16 p.c. to 0-5/8 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate	0-7/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate	2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate	2-1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 22.

Messrs Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	77 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 10 6
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 6 3
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	92 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 12 3
Calcutta Tramways (Oddy.).	1 2 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 6
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	1 0 9
Egyptian Markets Ord.	1 6 6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 12 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	123 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord	1 8 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	93 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 4 0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	2 1 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	1 15 0B
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	78 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	105 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1959/50	110 0 0
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	34 10 0
Cables & Wireless 7½ p.c. Ord. A Stock	28 5 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	dol. 13 25
Lon. Mid. & Scot. Rly. 4 p.c. Pref. 1923	23 10 0
San Paulo Coffee 7½ p.c. (1926)	49 10 0

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 14th April 1933:—

LIABILITIES

Subscribed capital	11,25,00,000
Capital paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,17,50,000
Public deposits	5,90,71,000
Other deposits	70,43,55,000
Sundries	1,31,35,000
Total Rupees.	88,45,61,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£989,500
Advances and investments in London	£994,600
Cash and balances at other banks in London	£104,000

Percentage 26.30.
Bank Rate 3-1/2 p.c.

ASSETS.

Government securities	36,02,66,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,29,00,000
Ways and means advances to the Govt. of India	—
Loans	4,42,74,000
Cash credits	19,19,82,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,56,38,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	26,73,000
Dead stock	2,61,89,000
Sundries	50,49,000
Sundries	50,49,000
Balances with other Banks	13,43,000
Total	68,03,14,000
Cash	20,42,47,000
Total Rupees.	88,45,61,000

ASSETS.
MEMORANDUM
Liabilities.

Public Deposits	Rs. 47,89,000 decrease.
Other Deposits	Rs. 1,02,99,000 decrease.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	Rs. 11,84,-000 increase.
Loans	Rs. 25,97,000 increase.
Cash Credits	Rs. 39,91,000 decrease.
Bills Discounted and purchased	Rs. 36,80,000 decrease.
Cash	Rs. 1,04,03,000 decrease.

Percentage 26.30.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd. for the Fort-night ended 15th April 1933:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000.
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund	70,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents. Bills payable, etc.	20,66,11,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,61,57,000
	Rs. 25,65,68,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	3,83,17,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,30,27,000
Bills Discounted	48,53,000
Lands & Buildings	1,10,95,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,14,26,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	15,78,50,000
	Rs. 25,65,68,000

CURRENT QUOTATIONS OF INDIAN MILL MADE PIECEGOODS

Issued by:

The Millowners' Association, Bombay.

GREY GOODS

(The prices mentioned below are ex-mill prices).

Bombay April 19.

Name of Mill	Trade No.	Trade Mark.	Ex-mill price per piece. Rs. a. p.
GREY LONGCLOTH.			
Bombay Dyeing		S-Quality	4 9 1
Buhanpur Tapti	3801	B.T.M.	Not mfg.
Coimbatore	78	Electric Light	6 6 0
Colaba Land	6	Horse	5 14 6
Currimbhoys	91-1|2	Mahal	5 5 0
Crown Mill	13-1|2	Kaliamardhan	6 4 0
David Mill	1105	V-quality	4 13 0
Hindoostan	8735	Tigers	5 5 5
Jacob Sassoon		Char Minar	5 10 0
Mysore Sqg.	848	Two-Bird	11 6 0
New Gt. Eastern	1	Horse & Umbrella	5 14 6
Rachael Sassoon	5303		5 11 6
Sholapur			7 10 6
Western India	BBB13-1|2	Cocoanut Tree	6 6 6
GREY SHIRTING.			
Apollo Mill	3625	Pyala	5 5 6
Berar Mfg.	13-1|2-13-1|2	Pushpavati	5 15 0
Bombay Dyeing	136-1|2		5 7 9
Century	3625	Bugle	5 5 6
—Do.— 12500	Man & Globe	(Narrow)	5 14 6
—Do.— 12100	—Do.—	(WWWde)	6 13 3
Crown Mill	140 1|2	Tijori	5 12 6
Currimbhoys	1215	Dog.	6 8 7
David Mill	404	S-quality	4 4 9
E. D. Sassoon	91-1|2-91-1|2		5 0 9
Edward Sassoon	6404	(lightweight)	5 1 10
Framjee Petit	3625	Pehlwan	5 1 0
—Do— (X-quality)		Varghoda	4 7 3
—Do.—	92-1|2	Parsee	5 5 6
New Gt. Eastern	1305	Loan Rampant	5 12 3
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 4 0
Tata Mill	335	Darji	6 0 0
Western India	140-1|2	Sundari	5 12 6
GREY SHEETING			
Colaba Land	1300	Rising Sun	5 12 3
Manchester	MM.215		6 13 4
Victoria	111		5 6 9
—Do.—	1111		4 8 3
GREY DOMESTICS.			
Colaba Land	12	Risng Sun	7 2 9
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 8 0
Currimbhoys	10000	Post Box	4 12 6
Mysore Spg.	2700	Two Bird	10 2 9
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree & Lion	7 2 9
Svadeshi	34100	Kamal	15 8 0
Tata Mill	3503	Darji	14 4 0
GREY CHADAR (per pair).			
Ahm. Advance	1406	(Plain) Bull	1 14 0
—Do.—	5055	(Twill)	1 9 6
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 5 3
Crown	1215	Tijori	1 9 0
Currimbhoys	801	Mahal	1 3 6
Mysore Spg.	220	Two-Bird	1 8 0
—Do.—	240	—Do.—	1 12 6
Rachael Sassoon	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 7 9
Sholapur	245		1 5 3
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 5 0
Tata Mill	650	Darji	1 12 0
GREY DRILL. (per piece).			
Currimbhoys	12125	Tiger	4 5 9
Manchester	222		7 1 0
Victoria	4130-1|2		5 11 0
GREY DHOTIES (per pair).			
Ahm. Advance	1940	Bull N.B.)	1 14 0
—Do.—(Saries)	1112	Ganga Utaran	2 11 6
Berar Mfg.	219	Tiger (P.B.)	1 8 9
Bombay Dyeing			1 3 3
Burhanpur Tapti	010	B.T.M.	1 9 6
Century	261-1|2	Swallow	1 9 0
Crown Mill	81|81	Tijori	2 6 9
Currimbhoys	61000	Mahal	1 10 10
Hindoostan	3144		1 8 0
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 6
Jacob Sassoon	931	Shield	1 9 4
Khandeish	1438		1 4 3
Meyer Sassoon	3081	Apple (N.B.)	1 10 3
Mysore Spg.	MSM235	Two-Bird	1 2 3
New Kaiser	5503	Bharat Janani	1 8 6
Rachael Sassoon	501		1 1 3
Sholapur	4909		1 12 10 1|2
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	2 0 9
Tata Mills	1333	Darji	2 1 0
Victoria Mills	140		1 3 6
Western India	2142	Western Mill	1 5 9

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, April 21.

	Season to Date.	This Week.	CORRESPONDING. Season 1931-32.	Week. 1932.	
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,662	127	13,879	108	Bales.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,205	115	4,448	83	"
Exports from U.S. Ports	6,480	110	7,342	116	"
Of which to Japan	1,351	23	2,065	18	"
Of which to China	245	1	942	11	"
Of which to G.B.	1,109	15	1,066	23	"
Of which to Germany	1,443	30	1,360	28	"
Stock at New York	—	198	—	206	"
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	4,234	—	4,138	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	1,773	—	1,747	"
World's visible supply	—	10,353	—	10,387	"
Of which American Cotton	—	8,478	—	8,458	"
Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding linters)	9,988	287	10,619	219	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	7,739	72	9,325	79	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Chaitra Vad. 30, 1989.

Muslim—Zilhej 28, 1352.

Parsi—Avan 20, 1302.

Sunrise—6h. 14m.

Sunset—6h. 58m.

Hightide—12-3, 13-5.

Lowtide—5-28, 2-0.

PHASES OF THE MOON—New Moon 25th April, 0h. 8m. a.m. First Quarter 3rd May, 4h. 9m. a.m. Full Moon 10th May, 2h. 34m. a.m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h. 20m. p.m.

Back Bay Baths: Europeans Water Polo Association Team Swimming and Diving Championships, 9-30 p.m.

Results of Intermediate Commerce, B.Com. and first M.B.-B.S. Examinations, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 25.

Bombay Social Hygiene Council, Annual Meeting, Sanitary Institute Hall, Princess Street, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S MUSIC CONCERT.

Sangit Ratna Abdoolkarim Khan will to-day give a Music Concert at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatti, at 9 p.m. in aid of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya. The following is the programme:—

Raga-Ramdasi Malar.—"Budra Umad Goomad."

Raga-Ramdasi Malhar.—"Hoona Aali Badaria."

Raga-Tilak Kamode.—"Maiya Josey Nahai Boloongi Thoomri.."

Raga-Khambavati.—"Aliri Maiya Jagi."

Raga-Basant.—"Aali Roota Basant."

Raga-Basant.—"Aiki Aiki Gaili Galli."

Raga-Marathi Pad.—"Chandri Kahai Janoo."

Raga-Bhairvi.—"Jamuna Ke Jir."

BAND AT SIR PHEROZSHAH MEHTA GARDENS, MALABAR HILL:—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. O. G. Edwards V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment, A.F. (I) will play at Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

March, "Argandab", Thompson; Overture, "Si Jetais Roi," Adam; Fox Trot, "Leave me alone with my dreams, Gilbert; Selection, "Madame Pompadour," Fall; Serenade, "The Gipsy," Ancliffe; Intermezzo, "Tip Toes," Paul; Selection, "Toni," Hirsch; Valse "Tout Paris," Waldteufel; and Medley, "Community Land," Somers.

Sampurna Ramayana discourses by Brahmasri Appuswamy Sastrigal of Udaiyalur (near Kumbakonam) will begin at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) in the specially erected Pandal near King's Circle, Matunga, when the ceremony of Sri Hanumanji presenting to Sita Devi Sri Ramachandra's ring, will be celebrated.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

NO NOON TRANSMISSION.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema. (By kind permission of the Management).

6-30 p.m.—Indian Programme. Sponsored Programme by H. M. V. Gramophone Co. Ltd.

7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Cheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

8-15 p.m.—Empire Relay.

9-15 p.m.—News In Hindi; New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates; European Programme; Weather Report and News Bulletin; Here and There by The Globetrotter.

9-30 p.m.—Chamber Concert: Miss Enid Blake, L. R. A. M. Piano; Mr. Mehli N. Merta, 1st Violin; Mr. S. Baz, 2nd Volin; F. R. Mehta, Viola, and A. J. Saldanha, Cello. 1. Trio for Piano, violin and cello, by C. Chaminade: 2. String Quartet in "F" Major by Beethoven: 3. Violin and Piano "Suite Populaire Espagnole", by De Falla-Kochanski. (a) El Pano Moruno. (b) Nana. (c) Cancion, (d) Polo, (e) Asturiana, (f) Jota.

THORA SWANN SONGS.

THE QUARTET.

1. Selection "Norma", Bellini; Waltz, "Avia" Leopold.

10-45 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

2-15 p.m.—Time Singnal from Big Ben. Speeches on the occasion of the Shakespeare Birthday Celebration, from the Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon, Toast—"The Drama", proposed by Sir Philip Ben Greet, responded to by Miss Lilian Bayliss.

3-0 p.m.—A Senata Recital by Eleanor Heine (violin) and Irina Meyrick (pianoforte).

3-25 p.m.—News Bulletin.

3-40 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

4-30 p.m.—Concert by the Scottish Studio Orchestra, directed by Guy Daines, from an Edinburgh studio.

5-15 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.

6-0—6-30 p.m.—Schubert's Unfinished Symphony (Gramophone records.

TENANTS' MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a public meeting of the tenants of Bombay will be held in the Framjee Cawasjee Institute Hall, below Wellington Cinema, Dhobi Talao, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. to support the Rent Act Bill of Mr. R. R. Bakhale, to protest against the curtailment of water supply, and to protest against the levying of Riot Taxes. Mr. C. D. Vyas will preside, and Messrs. R. B. Paymaster, Talpade, Prabhu and others will speak.

AN EXTRA ATTRACTION

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1933

TALLULAH BANKHEAD

ROBERT MONTGOMERY

Two great stars . . . together! The brilliant personality of Tallulah Bankhead will be a revelation! Montgomery at his very best—

in

FAITHLESS

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE CAPITOL

BUY SWADESHI LEATHER GOODS

Variety Of Exhibits At Vanita Vishram Hall

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Swadeshi League writes:—

The Leather Goods Exhibition organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League and the Servants of Untouchables' Society and opened on Sunday is worthy of a visit by all who are interested in the development of Indian industries.

The idea of devoting an exhibition to one particular product is in itself attractive and a departure from the vogue of holding exhibitions where mostly of indigenoups articles are displayed.

There are some fifty stalls in the exhibition taken by over 25 different manufacturers and these may be classified as under:—

EXHIBITS

Boots, shoes, chappals, sandals of all types for the humble man in the street as also for those with a taste for fancy goods are on show and for sale. Reference may be made especially to a set of exhibits from the Amreali Harijan Ashram. These consist of articles made by the students out of the leather of dead but not slaughtered animals.

In the next category come "attache" cases, bags, suit cases, trunks holdalls, medical instruments cases, dressing cases and the like, prominent among the exhibitors being the Gold-filled leather works, the Elgin Leather Works, The Eastern Leather works, the Bharat Leather Works and the Sandhurst Leather works etc. Not less attractive are the purses and handbags, belts and other articles of personal use. A set of exhibits displayed by Mr. Manishi Dey, the well-known painter convey an idea of the artistic potentialities of this variety of articles.

The vast and almost unexplored possibilities of the use of leather for industrial purposes are equally striking and the products of the Western India Tannery Ltd. as well as of the National Tannery of Bengal emphasise their hands, beltings, roller skins, pickers, washers and buffers. Musical instruments made of leather skins and hides, raw, half tanned, tanned and dressed to all stages of finish, the materials used for tanning, the indigenous tools for the leather worker, complete the list of articles exhibited

EXHIBITORS

The following manufacturers and dealers are exhibiting their goods:—

Harijan Mandal, Gold Filled Leather, Eastern Leather Works, National Tannery, Bharat Leather Works, Indian Leather Works, Khokar & Sons, Elgin Leather Works, Western India Tanneries, Leather Belts Factory, Mansuri & Co., E. Abdus Samad Rowther, Jivan Ranchod, Munishi Dey, Honesty and Co., Alibhai Mahomed, Lallubhai Govind, Zeveri Dhana, Ideal Leather Works, Arjan Jetha, New India Textile P. C., Ranpur Leather Works, Sandhurst Leather Works, and Tata Oils Mills.

PROMINENT VISITORS

Prominent among those were present at the time of the opening of the Leather Goods Exhibition are:—

Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Sir C. V. Mehta, Seth Walchand Hirachand, D. B. and Mrs. K. M. Zaveri, Seth Purshotam Jivanji, Lady Vidyagouri Nilkanth, Mrs. Sarda Mehta, Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarji Esqr., Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mr. Bhulabhai D. Amin of Alembic Chemical Works, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Wagle, D. B. Cardmaster Esqr., Mrs. Ratanben Mehta, Mr. B. V. Jadav, D. G. Dalvi, R. B. R. V. Vandekar, R. B. S. K. Gole, Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Morarij Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Dhodupant Khardkar of Emally Works, G. S. Ranade Esqr., Rao Bahadur Jelmaki, Mr. B. F. Bharucha.

NO DIPLOMA OF SURGERY?

Benares Ayurvedic Students' Complaint

In the course of an appeal submitted to the members of the Senate of the Benares Hindu University, regarding the Award of Diploma of Surgery, the students of the Ayurveda College state that they had consented to the extension of course and agreed to pay the additional fees on the assurrance that they would get the highest degree in Ayurvedic medicine and also a degree or diploma in Modern Surgery. They complain that inspite of the recommendation of a sub-committee and approval by the difficulty, to award the dipoma of L.S. the Senate did not pass the proposal.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION MEETS

President Reviews Situation And Advises Caution

Bombay, April 23.

A general meeting of the Bombai Mill Workers' Union was held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale, J.P., M.L.C. in Chotani's compound near New Sun Mill yesterday, when about 300 men including members and sympathisers were present.

After the election of the President Mr. B. R. Jadhav, General Secretary of the Union said, with a view to reorganise the Union which was brought into being in 1928, the managing committee called a meeting of old members and the new sympathisers on the day of Ram Navami last. The present meeting was called by the new office-bearers.

REVIEW OF MILL SITUATION.

Rao Bahadur Asavale reviewed the mill situation in Bombay since the first general strike, and narrated the ways by which he along others, tried to safeguard the interest of the workers. He reminded the audience about the resolution moved by him in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to help the strikers by giving them work to the extent of a lakh of rupees.

CAUTION

He further impressed upon the members the necessity of skilfully handling the double edged sword of strike a weapon which is to be used when all other efforts fail.

After the formal business of the meeting was then transacted, and after the vote of thanks to the Chair the proceedings were terminated.

TRAMWAY MEN PROTEST

Is It Their Reward For Loyal Services During Riots, They Ask

A meeting of the tramway workers was held on Friday last opposite the Kingsway Workshop, Dadar, Mr. A. T. Desai, the Vice-President of the Union, presiding.

Mr. B. R. Shinde, the Secretary of the Union, read some of the important and relevant portions of the Annual Report of the B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd., for the year 1932-33 and said that the Directors of the Co., even getting a net profit of 40 lakhs of rupees, decided to pay 7 and 12 p. c. dividend to the Cumulative and Ordinary Shareholders of the Company respectively, and only half the usual amount of bonus to their employees—the employees who taking all the risk at the time of the riots in Bombay last year, attended ungrudgingly to their duties. For all this self-sacrifice of theirs, the company have ungratefully granted them only half the bonus! They could have paid full bonus to the workers by either cutting the dividend on ordinary shares by half per cent. or even less, or by granting full bonus to all the employees getting a salary of Rs. 100/- or less.

GRANT FULL BONUS

Mr. V. H. Joshi, the General Secretary of the Union, then moved the resolutions (1) protesting against the company for not granting them full bonus inspite of the Company's getting a net profit of Rs. 40 lakhs and for paying 7 and 12 p. c. dividends and (2) resolving to send a deputation to the Workshop Superintendent for discussing the questions of leave rules and loan from Provident and Employees' Welfare Funds and requesting to cancel the same immediately.

Mr. S. C. Mhapankar next made an appeal to the workers to join the Union to secure their rights.

The meeting terminated after passing the two resolutions unanimously.

ENGLAND AT LAST, THANK GOD

Britons Welcomed On Return From Moscow

LONDON, April 23.

"England at last. ThankGod." exclaimed the British Engineers from Moscow when they arrived at Liverpool Street at 9 a.m. on St. George's Day.

Great crowd on the platform cheered them and sang "National Anthem" and many women and girls presented bouquets to party.

TOUCHING SCENES.

Touching scenes were witnessed of reunion between Monkhouse and his wife, son and daughter and between Cushny and his wife.

Sir Felix Pole, Chairman of the Metropolitan Vickers, shook hands with the returned Engineers whose pleasure on coming home was only tempered by the thought of Thornton and MacDonald.

They are forbidden to discuss the trial until they have had consultation in London.—

"All this fuss is quite unnecessary" said Mr. Monkhouse referring to the triumphant reception accorded to the released British engineers on their arrival in London.

Mr. Monkhouse added: "We merely conducted ourselves as any Briton would have done under the circumstances and just did our duty."

THANKS PRESS.

He refused to speak of the trial, but said they were well treated while actually in prison in Russia, but prison and the place where they were interrogated for nearly 17 hours were things apart.

He expressed gratitude for what was done on their behalf by Government, the British Embassy at Moscow and representatives of the press, particularly the British and American.—Reuter.

"COMRADES OF NAZIS"

British Accused Greeted At Berlin

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, April 22.

Monkhouse, Gregory, Cushny and Nordwall were hailed as "Comrades of Nazis", on their arrival here "en route" to London.

Nazi orators delivered laudatory welcoming addresses, declaring that Nazis had "gone through similar experiences in Germany."—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DELEGATION LEAVES LONDON

LONDON, April 23.

The Russian Trade Delegation in London left Victoria this morning for Russia.—They were seen off by M. Maisky, the Russian Ambassador.—Reuter's Special.

MUNICIPAL GARDENER KILLED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

Police Officer's Car Knocks Him Down In Trying To Save Another "Malee"

Rangal Chela (35), a municipal malee (gardner) residing at Victoria Gardens was killed in a motor accident which occurred in the early hours of Sunday morning at Cruickshank Road, Bombay. The motor car in question was being driven by Inspector Klein of the Bombay City Police.

The accident occurred in front of the St. Xavier's College. It appears that at about 3-30 a.m. on Sunday, Inspector Klein was driving his car along the Cruickshank Road from the direction of Dhobi Talao to Bori Bunder.

When he reached the St. Xavier's College, he swerved the car to avoid a municipal malee being knocked down. The malee in question who was watering the plants by the side of the road got confused and dodged the vehicle and in attempting to avoid him the car skidded and ran over Rangai Chela, another municipal malee who was also watering plants. The malee was seriously injured. He was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died due to fracture of the skull.

Police inquiries are in progress.

HANDCUFFS FOR C. D. PRISONERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, April 22.

According to the "Pratiyogi," a Marathi weekly of Thana, Abdulla Sheth of Vile Parle and Chintamanrao Joshi of Sasvan, who were brought to the Thana Civil Hospital for operation under police escort, were it is alleged handcuffed by the head constable, in charge of the Civil Disobedience prisoners, on the night of April 13 last, in spite of the request of several persons not to do so.

It may be mentioned here that Mr. Joshi was already operated upon, while in the case of Mr. Abdulla Sheth the Civil Shrgeon did not deem an operation necessary. On the night of April 13 last, the head constable, in charge of the Civil Disobedience prisoners at the hospital, is alleged to have handcuffed both of them. That night when Abdulla Sheth wanted to answer a call of nature, the head constable first refused to remove the handcuff.

On persuasion of several persons present at the hospital, the handcuffs were removed by a constable for a short time. The following day, a representation was made on behalf of the prisoners to the Civil Surgeon, as a result of which the police removed the handcuffs.

Both of them have been taken back to the Thana Jail.

GAIKWAR'S DEPARTURE TO EUROPE

H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda left for Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Mail Boat "Viceroy of India."

He was seen off at the Mole by some prominent State Officials and citizens.

TENANTS PROTEST

Don't Like Riot Taxes And Curtailed Water Supply

At a meeting of the tenants of "Khaitan Building", 173 Dadyshet Agiary Street, 'C' Ward held recently, at which Mr. R. S. Prabhu, Advocate, presided, three resolutions were passed, one.

Protesting against the collection of Riot Taxes from the tenants another protesting against the action of the Municipality in curtailing the hours of water-supply and requesting the Municipal authorities that they should immediately revert to the old system, and still another supporting the Rent Restrictions Bill recently introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council by Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

The Meeting also elected a Managing Committee consisting of Mr. R. S. Prabhu, Advocate (President), Mr. Vinayak Shanker Korgawker (Vice-President) Messrs Dwarkadas Dani and Mohanlal Devkaran (Hon. Secretaries), and seven other members from amongst the tenants present.

EXERCISE FOR HEALTH'S SAKE

Walking Involves Least Strain

All outdoor exercise, properly performed, is healthy to the right individual, says a doctor.

To youth all things are possible. Football and cricket are excellent games. They foster the team spirit and help the youngsters to find their true level. Golf is too individualistic to be ideal for unrestrained youth.

Tennis is splendid. Like fencing, it encourages quickness of eye, brain, and limb, and develops the athletic poise of the body.

Since, however, it can prove strenuous on a sweltering hot day, care should be taken that it is not overdone. See how dried-up and drawnlooking many chronic tournament players become.

AVOID STRAIN

Swimming is excellent for the robust, but, generally speaking, unsuitable except under the most ideal conditions for the old or the delicate. Danger may arise from cramp, exhaustion, or chill through staying too long in the water.

Athletics are only for vigorous youth. They subject the body to severe strain and stress. Adult women should refrain from this form of exercise.

Middle age cannot afford the eager abandon of youth. Muscles and ligaments have set and stiffened and blood vessels have become less plastic

Those who are fit may continue to swim and play tennis and cricket.

But the indoor brain-worker, with his flabby muscles and creaking system, must have gentler exercises.

Golf can be dangerous for the middle-aged. It can be a very jerky game to the poor player; and jerkiness, with the sudden stress on the system that it creates, is not in the best interests of health.

MENTAL INTEREST.

Not long ago scientific tests were undertaken in America, and results showed that vigorous practice, particularly when uneven and unbalanced strokes were made, tended to accelerate the pulse rate and raise the blood pressure considerably.

The best outdoor recreations for the elderly are gardening, walking, and bowls.

Gardening is a fine, gentle exercise, providing a pleasant mental interest, as well as bringing most parts of the body into use in the movements of digging, tilling, mowing, raking, and trimming.

In walking—the ideal exercise—almost every muscle of the body is brought into action, sluggish lungs are ventilated, circulation is assisted, and the skin, kidneys, and liver are stimulated to perform their functions more effectively.

Muscles are encouraged to work evenly and harmoniously—there is never any undue stress on the system.

Bowls is one of the best exercises for the early autumn of life. Time will bring a fuller appreciation of its merits.

Movement is gentle, yet adequate. It offers all the advantages of walking—up and down the green for a mile or more during the course of an afternoon's or evening's play.

It offers this companionable health at a ridiculously low cost.

4th WEEK & STILL GOING STRONG

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

THE GREATEST FILM OF ITS KIND EVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY.

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PATHE

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1933

FAINT-HEARTS AND BACKSLIDERS

Indians will note with some satisfaction the definite decision of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay, and the Liberal Federation, not to co-operate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee, though for different reasons. While the Liberals believe that they have done their full duty to the country by passing the resolutions they did at their Calcutta meeting, the Indian Merchants insist, as a condition precedent to a fair and proper discussion of the White Paper, on the restoration of the freedom of speech, person and association. As long as the country is not allowed to express itself fully and fairly on the White Paper, as long as thousands of political workers are in jail, and so long as the Congress continues to be legally suppressed, it is mere mockery on the part of the Government to ask Indian Merchants or anybody else either to co-operate with the Government or give their considered views on the new constitution contained in the White Paper. Let thos who are content to be mocked go to London. Self-respecting, patriotic Indians will not.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

The Liberal Federation, which has become the latest convert to non-co-operation, though under a different name, might have gone a little further, and carried that spirit of non-co-operation to its logical conclusion. By its policy of weakness it is making itself rather ridiculous. While the Liberals condemn the White Paper in a body and refuse either to send a deputation to England, or to tender evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee, they allow some of their stalwarts to go to London and try to remove "by persuasion and argument" some of the "objectionable features" of the White Paper, as Sir Pheroze Sethna says. We are amazed that, while he thinks there is general dissatisfaction in the country, and what he calls "sullen indifference," he believes that by giving evidence berore the Committee he would be able to persuade that body to change its mind. He is living in fool's paradise, if he really believes what he says. Does he honestly think that Sir Samuel Hoare or the other Tory leaders will risk a disruption of their party for the sake of this country or under pressure of his strident remonstrances?

LOGICAL CORROLLARY

Indian delegates may be able to secure some verbal changes, but the fundamentals must remain as they are, or the Tory Die-hards will create trouble that will shake the party to its foundations and even the National Government may have to go. We can assure Sir Pheroze Sethna and others of his kidney that the Government will do nothing of the kind, either for the Liberals or for India. The White Paper constitution is evidently the limit beyond which the Tories will never go, however much the Sethnas may roar, the Jayakars reason or the Purshottam protest. But now that the Liberals have refused to cooperate with the Joint Parliamentary Committee, we would ask them whether they propose later to work the constitution which that Committee will decide for India. The logical corrollary of the attitude of the Liberals would be to refuse to have anything to do with a constitution which they have strongly condemned and in the making of which they refuse to have any hand. We hope they will have the courage to stand by their principles when the time comes.

BACKSLIDING MERCHANTS.

The backsliding in the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chambers is greatly to be deplored. The Federation condemned the White Paper and demanded the release of Gandhiji. Mr. N. R. Sircar, its president for the year, has now accepted an invitation to join one of the Committees in connection with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. This step must be condemned as a gross betrayal of the interests of Indian merchants and the country. If Mr. Sircar's acceptance of the invitation is a fair indication of the mentality of the persons who dominate the Federation, it is not likely to enhance either their reputation in the country, or increase their influence or gain them much respect in those circles whose business it is to circumvent the promotion of Indian business interests.

Leave The Pact Alone

Those who believe that Bengal Hindus are solid against the Poona Pact will find it hard to explain the fact that on Friday last a public meeting of the Hindus of Calcutta adopted a resolution definitely supporting the Pact and protesting against the motion passed by the Bengal Council at the last session disapproving of it. The meeting also threw out a motion appealing to Gandhiji to take steps to reduce the number of seats assigned to the Depressed Classes in strict proportion to their numerical strength.

A SOLEMN PACT.

The meeting was evidently influenced by the consideration that a solemn pact, once unanimously adopted by all the parties concerned, should not be lightly trifled with and that, if any minority deserves weightage, it is the Depressed Classes. We do not believe, however, that the Bengal Depressed Classes have obtained under the Pact more seats than their population warrants, it being naturally assumed that the community should include all those Hindus who suffer from certain social disabilities merely because of their birth, though they may not be regarded in cities as untouchables. Moreover, the Depressed Classes, like the Muslims, have made the question of their representation an All-India one; and if their seats in any one province are reduced, they will demand, as Dr. Ambedkar has already pointed out, more seats in other provinces, which would mean the scrapping of the whole Pact. Any suggestion, therefore, to tamper with the Pact for any minor reason, should be treated with great caution.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MOVE.

Another attempt is now being made to alter the Pact by no other than Dr. Ambedkar himself, who may be accurately regarded as one of the joint authors of that document. His friends have suddenly developed a dislike for the panel system in the primary election of the Depressed Class candidates by their own community and he has taken up their objection. He contends that the plan is too costly and is attempting to persuade Gandhiji to accept a scheme like the one suggested by the late Maulana Mahomed Ali, under which a Depressed Class candidate to be successful would have to receive a certain minimum percentage of votes from his own community. Under the Pact the panel system is to last for a maximum period of ten years but can be "terminated sooner by mutual agreement", just as the system of reservation itself can be similarly terminated.

CONSIDERATION NEEDED.

If Dr. Ambedkar merely wished to terminate the panel system in favour of pure joint election, there would be no difficulty, we presume, either from the caste Hindus or the Nationalists in his own community. Even as regards the Mahomed Ali Plan, it need not necessarily be a change for the worse. It would be an improvement if the minimum percentage of Depressed Class votes were fixed low, say, at 30 or 40. But if it is much higher, it would be decidedly a change for the worse and would be stoutly opposed by all sincere supporters of joint electorates. In any case the question needs to be seriously considered by many representative Hindu leaders besides Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar. The latter ought to have attempted some consensus of opinion on a definite plan or alternative plans before interviewing Gandhiji. That would have secured a proper discussion by the public of the issues involved and it would have been fairer to place all the view-points before Gandhiji.

JOINT ELECTORATE BETTER.

We trust Gandhiji not to commit himself to any particular view prematurely. We do not claim that the Pact is perfect as it is or that it is for any reason sacrosanct. But if it is to be altered at all without experience of its working, it would be better from all points of view to drop the panel system in favour of the thoroughly democratic method of pure joint election. That the Pact has more than doubled the seats reserved by the Award is a handsome price for Dr. Ambedkar's acceptance of joint electorates, of which he was formerly himself an earnest champion.

PRESS VIEWS

Surrender

Mr. Sastri in his analysis of the White Paper "constitution" declared himself emphatically of the opinion that it was worse than nothing. He advocated its acceptance by the Liberals not because it was acceptable but because whether India wanted it or not, it was going to be imposed upon her. Mr. Sastri advised the Liberals to try capture it in order only to mininise its dangerous and retrogressive possibilities. This can be described as a surrender to the inevitable but not certainly as an "offer of co-operation."—"Mussalman."

What Might Have Been

The position that the Assessors will occupy 'vis-a-vis' their British colleagues will be so miserably weak that they will not be able to accomplish much even if there had been more men with backbone among them. As it is they are likely to knuckle down to every onslaught made by British die-hards. We cannot help feeling, as we have said before, that India would have enjoyed more self-respect in the eyes even of men like Mr. Winston Churchill if we had unitedly boycotted the Joint Committee.—"National Call."

National Humiliation

Is it not a national humiliation that any Indian should agree to go to London in the definitely subservient role assigned to the delegation? Do they really expect to alter the White Paper proposals so radically as to make them acceptable to the country? Or are they going to London to tell the Joint Committee and the British public that they cannot offer co-operation on the present terms? These are questions to which we would invite a plain answer from these professed delegates.—"Swarajya."

Doomed To Be Slighted

Under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi the country has developed a sensitiveness to national honour which it cannot lay down for the convenience of the individuals chosen to the Joint Select Committee. They may or may not respect this sensitiveness, but one thing is certain. Their co-operation will inspire neither gratitude nor respect on the part of the Government; no gratitude because the Government is only condescending in inviting the Indians to the deliberation and no respect because they do not represent any power in this country.—"Indian Express."

The Super-Optimists

We are sorry for the Indians whom the Joint Select Committee has decided to call into consultation. The Aga Khans, the Ghuznavis, and the Shafaat Ahmeds will inevitably be there and their inclusion need cause no surprise. The presence of confirmed Round Tablers like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Begum Shah Nawaz may be undersood, if not excused. Their faith in the conference method, even though it may have degenerated into consultation now is invincible. But the delegation includes a few stalwarts, who have always championed the people's cause. Theirs will be a voice in the wilderness. We began by saying that we were sorry for them. If any of them believe that by their efforts they will be able to modify the White Paper in order to make it more acceptable to Indian opinion, then all that we can say is that they have not yet exhausted their capacity for self-deception. — "Hindustan Times."

An Idle Threat

The Japanese cotton magnates have threatened to stop purchases of raw cotton from India. It is an idle threat because no other country sells cotton cheaper than India and, therefore, they have to purchase it from here. If they don't, on account of any rigid policy of boycott, even then India needn't worry. There will be more demand for cotton from Indian mills if Japanese imports are excluded or fall off considerably on account of the Anti-Dumping Act being enforced. What one may lose on the swings one will get back in the roundabouts.—"Sind Observer."

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.—

BAD OUT-LOOK FOR INDIANS

Position Worsened By Political Revolution And Two New Judgments

(From Our Correspondent).

JOHANNESBURG, April 2.

There have been two recent judgments in South African courts which affect the Indians in the Transvaal to a large extent. The first judgment is in connection with an immigration case and the second refers to the status of municipalities, whose powers are defined by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act.

The first Immigration case judgment given by the Transvaal Supreme Court endorses the interpretation of the Act 15 of 1931, to the effect that the holding of the Registration Certificate does not confer any right on the holder and that those who have entered into the country before or after 1913 may be classed as prohibited immigrants if they cannot prove their right of domicile.

This judgment is very far-reaching and affects a large number of Indians who were protected by the Act of 1908 and who are any moment liable to be classed as undesirables. An appeal has been made, however, to the Appellate Court which will finally decide the position of such Indians.

AT MERCY OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The second judgment comes from the Appellate Division and that is final. It refers to the overwhelming powers given to the Municipalities and dismisses the appeal made by Eastern Properties Ltd., on behalf of the Indians.

By this judgment, Indians will be left at the mercy of the municipalities, who will decide whether or not to keep the Asiatics within the townships with prohibitive title-deeds and the proclaimed areas declared by the Gold Law and endorsed recently by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act. It is apprehended that several hundreds will be robbed of their residence and trade if this judgment is strictly enforced.

Sir Kunwar Maharaja Singh and Lady Maharaj Singh are presently in Cape Town and have been the recipients of welcome from different circles. He thinks that the White Paper for India was nearly just as he expected. He expresses the opinion that it is surely an advance politically as it enfranchises 14 per cent. of the Indian population in British India.

NEW CABINET

The new South African Cabinet consists of twelve members, who are as follows: General Hertzog, Premier; General Smuts, the Minister of Justice; Mr. N. C. Havenga, the Minister of Finance; Mr. J. H. Hofemeyer, the Minister of Interior; Mr. O. Pirow, Minister of Railways; Mr. A. P. J. Fourie, Minister of Labour; Mr. Patric Duncan, Minister of Mines; Mr. P. G. W. Grobler, the Minister of Native Affairs; General Kemp, Minister of Agriculture; Senator Clarkson, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Coolonel Reitz, Minis-

(Continued on page 8).

Frankly Speaking

SILLY EFFUSIONS

No useful purpose is served by Japan resenting the trade barrier which India wants to erect against her cheap goods. One can only laugh at the silly effusions of the Asiatic Anti-British League, which proposes to emancipate Indians, by calling on the Japanese, Chinese and Indians to join hands!

The recent acts of Japan in China do not lead one to believe that Japan is the country to assume the role of a liberator of weaker or suppressed nations.

We have no sympathy either with the importers of silk piecegoods from Japan, who are now appealing to India to come to some understanding with Japan to save them from ruin. The Indian silk trade, an ancient industry, is being slowly killed by imports from foreign countries, especially from Japan.

If the Government want to do anything, they must take immediate action for, every day more mills throughout the country are shutting down, and thousands of workers are turned into the streets.

RUSSIA'S REPLY.

The British economic boycott of Russia has now been answered by the Soviet. Perhaps the Soviet's retaliation will not impress a Cabinet that does not concern itself with the increasing unemployment in Great Britain.

The orders issued by the Soviet are drastic. Whether they will bring British Ministers to their senses is doubtful but they show that the Soviet has no more intention of being bullied and coerced now than when this Moscow trial business first cropped up.

There can be no question of a war with Russia for allowing her judicial courts to function naturally, but it is strange that, while Mr. MacDonald goes to America and protests there that he is most anxious to restore world prosperity, he should agree to the adoption of measure which are more likely to retard that object than help it forward.

TRADE WITH OUR NEIGHBOURS

We cordially endorse the appeal issued to the people of India by Mr. Perl Sundaram, Minister for Industries and Commerce to the Government of Ceylone, who is now in Bombay on a trade mission.

His plea for friendly trade relations and co-operation between India and Ceylon deserves to be strongly supported by Indians, especially by the people of Bombay and Madras Presidencies, who form the bulk of the Indian population in Ceylon and who, Mr. Sundaram says, control the bulk of the import trade in the country.

It is highly desirable for India to cultivate cordial trade relations with neighbours like Ceylon and Afghanistan giving them special facilities on the basis of reciprocity.

Even apart from trade legislation, the merchants and the people in general can do much in this direction.

DO WITHOUT IT

The Bengal Government are understood to have discontinued their annual grant of Rs. 3,000 to the Calcutta University Institute on account of the political activities of its members.

If the condition of the grant is that the institute or its members should refrain from carrying on any political activities, it is best for the Institute to do without it and retain its freedom.

Even in normal times University students ought to be free to attend to useful political work in addition to the academic study of politics. In the present time such work should not be only permissible but regarded as a duty.

The Calcutta University Institute should learn to carry on its activities on a very economic scale collecting the necessary funds from its members and sympathisers. It would even be better to see it extinct than that it should undertake to eschew politics.

SUFFERING OF DETENUS

The woes of Deoli detenus are growing but there is nobody to listen to them. News comes from Kushtia that Saroj Ranjan Achary a detenu at Deoli has written to his mother that his health has completely broken down.

"About a fornight ago", he writes, "I felt some trouble in my brain and my eyes became too dim....Then, suddenly, there came an absolute vacancy of my mind."

We do not know whether the Governor of Bengal has time to listen to these tales of suffering. These detenus are neither tried nor set at liberty, but are made to suffer the worst through uncertainty. "Doctors say all these are due to excessive strain," he writes, and the widowed mother is helpless.

This is not an isolated case, but one typical of the sufferings of these unfortunate men.

UNCONSCIONABLE DEMANDS

The Zamindars are to get, under the White Paper scheme, more power than they deserve on the strength of numbers or any other valid plea. But as they have long been pampered by Government in a variety of ways, it has become their nature to ask for more.

The Bihar Zamindars are not even content with the Second Chamber proposed for their province. They are urging Government to give them a majority in that House.

They also want a guarantee that all their vested rights including permanent settlement will be secured to them and their successors for ever and ever.

These are unconscionable and impossible demands. And if they are countenanced by Government to any extent they will only intensify the agitation in the country against all unearned incomes and undeserved privileges.

Readers' Views

"LAST DROP OF BLOOD"

To The Editor of The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an undisputable fact that rents at present prevlent in the City of Bombay, specially for small tenements, are extremely high, taking into consideration the economic condition of an average Bombay tenant.

This fact is clearly borne out by a resolution of 25 per cent reduction of the existing rents passed sometime back by such an institution as the Bombay Corporation and the support accorded to Mr. Bakhale's Rent Bill to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council next session. At such a juncture the policy adopted by some landlords of exacting the riot-tax from their tenants originally recovered from them is nothing but eking out the last drop of blood from a dying man. Tenants have had to pay this additional amount on pain of eviction.

It is but therefore proper that the Tenants Association takes up this latest menace on the tenants as an additional programme of its activities and agitates in the interest and welfare of the tenants on platform and press to bring to bear upon the recalcitrant landlords the futility of such a policy, and the extreme hardship it means to the poor tenants at such a critical juncture of the civic life in the City of Bombay.

—Yours, etc.,

M. K AGRAWAL,
B.Sc., LL.B.,
Advocate.

WHO WAS JAM VIBHAJI'S RIGHTFUL HEIR ?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day, a Jamnagar State paper attempted to indicate, that the late Ranjitsinhji was the rightful heir of Jam Vibhaji, and that his predecessor got into the Gadi by some manouvering! This may be so. But, what about Ranji himself?

(1) Was not Kalubha the real son of Jam Vibhaji?

(2) Was he not condemned as a State Prisoner, and detained without trial, at Ahmednagar for thirty years?

(3) Had he not had his own son, Lukhoobha?

(4) Was not Lakhoobha alive in England, when Ranjit got the Gadi?

(5) So who was the rightful heir of Vibhaji? Lukhoobha or Ranji?

—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

EXAMINATION TROUBLES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The students who appeared this year at the local centre for their Matriculation Examination were inconvenienced a great deal more than those of the last year. Question No. 8 Geometry paper, which carries 10 marks out of a total of 50 marks, had a misprint in part III CD—24 cm. The correction ought to be 24/5 cm.

A student drew the attention of the supervisors in the early stage but the correction was not dictated to the students till 10 minutes to 5, the time of returning answer papers.

The correction was not dictated at all in Rajkumar College Corrugated Gymnasium Room.

Each of the Sanskrit and Persian papers carried at least 10 misprints. Every time, the misprint was brought to the notice of the supervisors, and while the correction was dictated every ten minutes, the examination hall was turned into a pandemonium. However no extra time was given to students.

The local head-supervisors never care to see to the needs of the students. As to supervisors, some of them have even stooped to foul ways of carrying answers from one boy to another. Some supervisors are either matriculated only or even non-matric. If the Registrar desires to take steps against one or more supervisors, I am prepared to submit to him the names of such supervisors or to mark them out through boys and even boys who were thus helped.

The students in the Rajkumar College Corrugated Gymnasium suffered the same difficulty of heat as they underwent last year. One student Vasawada actually fainted.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. MANIAR,
Civil Station.
Rajkot, April 14.

WILL ANYONE OBLIGE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly let me have the following information:—

Names of Broadcasting stations in India, wavelength in meters, power of station and time they begin transmitting, as I cannot find them in the World Radio Weekly.

Thanks in advance.—Yours, etc.,

Fields Unity Club,
Musjid-i-Sulaiman,
April 11, 1933.

CREATED COMMUNAL BITTERNESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A propos of the editorial appearing in your columns some days ago about the appointment of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay and the suppression of the claims of Mr. G. R. Khairaz for the third occasion in the last decade, I am curious to know what is really the feeling in the Muslim community about the whole business.

On the one hand, the Anjuman-Zia-ul-Islam, has, in no uncertain language placed the responsibility on the shoulders of Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah, who, as the senior most member of His Excellency's Council and as one who is expected to be in touch with Muslim sentiments whom Muslims regard naturally as the custodian of their rights, appears to have woefully failed in pressing upon the attention of Government the just claims of Mr. Khairaz.

On the other hand, the Muslim Committee through Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha has expressed its confidence in Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah.

But what an outsider wishes to know is, "Do the Muslim really know who their leader is and what body really expresses their views." For this purpose, it is pertinent to inquire whether Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah was in the know of things when the question of this appointment was on the anvil. If he did know, why then did he not as in duty bound, advocate the claims of Mr. Khairaz.

Apparently, this idea has not struck the Muslim Committee for it is most inexplicable why this Committee should express its confidence in Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah.

If rumour speaks aright, certain responsible Muslim leaders assured the public for weeks before that the appointment of Mr. Khairaz was a dead certainty. Are these Muslim leaders playing a game? Or are they in turn being imposed upon by higher men in their community.

This much is sure, that the whole business, as your leader rightly points out, has created communal bitterness and if good is to come out of evil, the Muslim community ought to think twice before they put up anybody, Knight or otherwise as their responsible leader.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO WANTS TO KNOW.
Bombay, April 21.

PRINCIPLES & PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Will any of your readers be so good as to enlighten me on the following points?

1. Are Public Offices to be put up for the benefit of any particular community? If the reply is in the affirmative, then Mr. G. R. Khairaz has no right to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate just because he happens to be a Muslim. Ergo, a truce to the annoyance and vexation of the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam.

2. Is Mr. G. R. Khairaz the most senior Magistrate in Bombay and has he been on the Bench for 20 years? If the answer is in the affirmative, then why are his claims perpetually overlooked without rhyme or reason in favour of a junior man whose record is not much to talk about.

3. Has Glovernment at any time enlightened the tax paying public as to this policy of distributing offices without regard to merit and service and with regard to its own sweet will and pleasure? If the reply is in the negative then the appointment of Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla deserves to be condemned by all right thinking and fair-minded men.

4. Is Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah a servant of the Crown or is he put up in the Council gadi to be the mouth-organ of the Muslims? If the former then the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam deserve to be censured themselves for passing votes of "lack of confidence" in Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah and the Muslim Committee should be well advised not to mouth resolutions of confidence in Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah or to thank Government for extending his period of service for another year. The constitutional posi-

(Continuede on page 7.)

"BEST FRIEND OF ISLAM AND OF INDIA"

Memons Pay Tribute To Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha At Garden Party Held In His Honour

There was a distinguished gathering at the Radio Club on Sunday evening when the Hon. Sir Haji Suleman Cassum Mitha, C.I.E., was entertained at a Garden Party by the President, officers and members of the Memon Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Members of the Memon community were, of course, chiefly in evidence, while among the notable guests present in addition to the guest of honour were Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah, the Mayor of Bombay (Dr. Javle,) the Japanese Consul, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Mr. A. Hoosenbhoy Laljee, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. M. M. Killedar, Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassum Mitha, Maulana Irfan, Mr. Zahid Ali, and many other well-known members of the social and business communities of Bombay.

A very pleasant time was spent by the numerous guests on the Club lawn where tea and other refreshments were served on a sumptuous scale.

The President of the Chamber, Mr. Abdulla Haji Karim, B.Com., in presenting the guest of the evening, with an address enclosed in a handsome casket, made a felicitous speech emphasising Sir Suleman's services to the country and the community and congratulating him on his Knighthood;

In the course of the address it was stated:—

"Your elevation to Knighthood is an eloquent testimony of your valuable services, and we are of opinion that in conferring this high honour on you the Government has rightly rewarded the deserved. There would be hardly any Muslim whose heart is not gladdened on this auspicious occasion, but to us it is an occasion of particular joy in as much as you are a member of our community.

"By your awe inspiring, but obliging and generous personality you have commanded universal respect and affection and it is no exaggeration to say that you have earned complete confidence of all classes and communities. We rightly acclaim you as one of the best friends of India and Islam.

.....

"Your emphatic statement, at a recent public function, about the necessity of amalgamation of Memon Trade Associations of Bombay with a view to protect their rights and privileges of trade and commerce is a clear indication of your far-sightedness and diplomatic qualities. We look forward to a day when these hopes will be realized.....

"Your services to the people of Bombay during the last lamentable disturbances are worthy of a true follower of Islam, and have been written in letters of gold in the annals of Bombay. You saved the lives of hundreds of Mahomedens and Hindus at the risk of your own life, removed thousands of stranded people to places of safety and helped many of them with food and shelter. May we be permitted to mention that Bombay is under a deep debt of gratitude to you. . . . . .

"Your indefatigable and untiring efforts to ameliorate the difficulties of Junagadh Muslims are worthy of high praise. Moreover your recent journeys to Hedjaz and Afghanistan have done much to strengthen the bond of brotherhood between Muslims of those countries and India.

"In the constitutional development of this country you have played a prominent part. Your efforts at the Allahabad Unity Conference to dispel the clouds of suspicion and distrust and restore goodwill among all the sister communities are indeed highy praiseworthy. We earnestly pray that in consequence of your co-operation and help the legitimate aspirations of our people may soon be realised and all classes and communities may live and work together with trust and understanding for the good of India."

SIR SULEMAN'S REPLY.

In reply Sir Suleman said:—

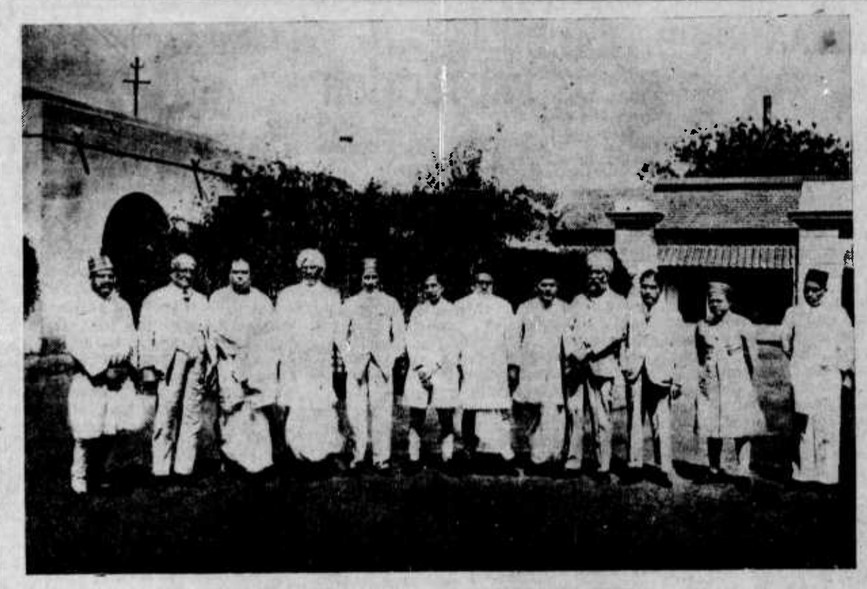
I thank you for the hearty reception which you have accorded to me to-day. You have referred in your Address to what I stated sometime ago with regard to the amalgamation of the various Memon Trade Associations. I firmly believe that our community cannot advance in commerce while these Associations continue their separate existence and they will not command any influence with Government. I shall therefore be very glad if these Associations unite as soon as possible. This combination will lead to great commercial advantage and will be able to make their influence felt with Government.

As regards reference in your Address to communal disturbances, in Bombay, I cannot help stating that it was a very sad episode in the history of Bombay, but the efforts of the various communities assisted by Government which led to the establishment of peace, show that beneficial results can be obtained by all working together. This was a very pleasant feature of the otherwise lamentable incident. We should not forget to thank the leaders of the sister Hindu community on this occasion. I have done what little service I could in the interest of Islam and this country, and my Muslim brethren and others have greatly exaggerated it. I am aware that this is the result of their love towards me. At the time of the disturbances in Bombay, as also in the Junagadh incident, I have done nothing more than performing my duty as in Indian. I have also done what I could to establish cordial relations and to remove differences of opinion in Afghanistan and Hedjaz.

Various communities inhabit this country and the internal disturbances will stop when they unite, and then the country will prosper; and I am thoroughly convinced that whatever we do in this direction will not be too much. It was simply with this object that I participated in the Allahabad Conference and did my best to bring about unity and I am extremely sorry to state that it did not prove successful.

I have from time to time served Government in the interest of the people and Government have highly appreciated my insignificant work in this direction.

I sincerely thank you for the prayer for my health in the concluding portion of your Address and I assure you that I shall not fail to do what I can in future.



INDIAN MERCHANTS FEDERATION

Picture shows some of the members of the newly formed committee in the above Federation, which met at Delhi last week to consider the White Paper. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. N. S. Sarkar the incoming President, Walchand Hirachand the retiring President, G. D. Birla, Das and others.

READERS' VIEW

(Continued from page 6.)

tion is that extensions of service are granted by Government —or ought to be so granted in the public interest or perhaps to serve the policy of Government and not to place Moulabuxes or Moulanas or Sayyids of this, that or the other community.

In concluding this letter, I must thank you for the advocacy of sound principles in your recent editorial on the question of the appointment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and it has to be admitted that for some years Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah owes his position in the Council entirely to Muslim support which he appears to be losing in view of the vote of no confidence in him passed by the Anjuman-e-Zia-ul-Islam. And the rejoinder of the Muslim Committee is considered by Muslims to be only in the nature of a retort to the Anjuman.

Perhaps the Muslim Committee would never have dreamt of expressing confidence in Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah or of thanking Government for extending his service if the Anjuman had not opened the eyes of the public to the fact that Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah is losing ground on all sides.—Yours, etc.,

"A LAWYER."

Bombay, April 22.

PRINCE OF PEACE OR DISCREDITED LEADER?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In going through history one discovers more leaders than its pages, but no student of it has ever come across a leader possessing a happy combination to such a remarkable degree of virtues of erudition, foresight, sincerity, honesty, humility, and piety, which has made Mr. Gandhi the leader among leaders.

Likewise there have been great prophets like Buddha, Mahomed, and Christ but none could claim during their life a following even half as much as Mr. Gandhi whom, to-day, three quarters of the world including Englishmen themselves adore.

No mortal is free from faults and therefore, Mr. Gandhi also may have his own share of them, but it is the way in which he acknowledges his mistakes, undergoing self-imposed punishment and changing the line of action that has made him unique.

Your readers must have noticed a certain section of the Press trying its level best to discourage him in adjusting his plans as and when required, but all such efforts could not prevail upon him whose insight is too deep to be gauged by pigmy politicians.

Again, which is that general worthy of name that would not change his line of action from time to time? Further, there has been a systematic and unscrupulous attempt to undermine Mr. Gandhi's influence but all of them have miserably failed as they ought to. To attack a criminal who is behind the prison bars is not only an act of cowardice but even a heinous crime; but to attack a recognized saintly character like Mr. Gandhi in similar circumstances, —what shall I call it? Moreover, their meanness is of the highest magnitude, for, they are well aware that under the existing laws no one is free to back up the leader however much one may desire to do so.

Identical are the reasons that debar one from attempting to analyse threadbare the Civil Disobedience movement so as to ascertain with mathematical accuracy which side the balance really lies, in other words, whether it has been a curse or a blessing to the country. Although this impediment sounds rather strange in this twentieth century, this task has to be inevitably left to the future historian.

In the meantime I would ask the frock-coat politicians to examine the British Administration at different stages viz. from the very beginning up to 1890, from 1890 to 1910, from 1910 to 1930, and from 1930 to date together with the political movement during the same periods, for, it is only by such comparative study one can safely say whether future generation will have a tear of gratitude or whether this Prince of Peace will be a discredited leader.—Yours, etc.,

C. F. LOBO.

Bombay, April 20.

PATRIOTISM FIRST, REVENUE NEXT

Bombay, April 21, 1933.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Paris Municipality adorns many of its important thoroughfares with flower-pots supported on top of artistic columns planted at intervals on both sides of the streets. The same is true of cities like Berlin and Vienna in Europe and of New York and Phyladelphia in the U.S.A.

But India is a perverse country. Here the municipalities and other civic bodies believe in adorning the public thoroughfares with advertisements of foreign cigarettes, whisky and tyre concerns!

Talking about the Bombay municipality, two such advertisement boxes have been recently erected in Girgaon for the Dunlop Tyre Company. One is on the corner near the Opera House, and another on the corner opposite the N. Powell Company at Lamington Road. The boxes look costly and may have cost the municipality over Rs. 1,000 each, erection expenses included.

Apparently the municipal authorities consider the public of Bombay too apathetic to dare flout public opinion so blatantly.

For one thing, disfiguring every nook and corner of the city with advertisement posters even for the purpose of raising revenues, is recognised as bad enough in principle in every Western country, and many civic organisations are fighting hard to rid the cities of this advertisement nuisance. Why should Bombay be an exception?

The other objection is that, at a time when every country in the world is closing its utmost to encourage its own industries by giving them every facility that it could give, it looks unspeakably shameful that the Bombay Municipality should sell itself out to foreign concerns in such an important matter as lending space for advertisements. And this too at a time when a spirit of 'Swedeshism" is sweeping this country!

No wonder that foreigners in this country consider themselves so superior and took down upon Indian as a bunch of jackasses to be kicked about and led by the nose! We lack patriotism. Our "City Fathers" obviously lack it the most, which is a pity.

Will the Bombay Municipal authorities order the removal of these unseemly advertisements as an act of patriotic duty before the public of Bombay gets furious about it and compels their removal? Patriotism first, revenue next must be our motto.—Yours, etc.,

FUTURIST.

Bombay, April 22.

INEFFICIENT TEACHING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Most of the High schools in Bombay are staffed with non-professional teachers such as L. L. B. Students, and this tells very badly on the education of the pupils.

The Law College student-teachers cannot take interest in the progress of the pupils in their charge. They are satisfied with any salary which will help them to meet the cost of their education in the Law College. They cannot have sufficient time for preparation of school subjects. Nor do they know the method by which the subjects, which they teach, are brought home to the students. There is also no guarantee that the L. L. B.'s have all a special aptitude for teaching.

When the L. L. B. course is over, most of the successful L. L. B.'s cannot have a mind to stagnate in the school on low salaries but those that stick on to their posts, have certainly no confidence in their ability to prosper at the Bar. Now when trained professional teachers, having taken University Degrees in teaching are available, it is surprising that the Director of Public Instruction should tolerate the retention of L. L. B.'s, and other non-professionals on the staff in High Schools.

In certain High Schools in the city certain matriculates teach mathematics and other subjects in the Matriculation Class, and it is said that they are considered as geniuses, but I should think that in the interests of those who pay for education, the Government should appoint a body of experts to examine the qualifications, and abilities of such teachers, and see if they are fit for the work entrusted to them.

In Madras Presidency the appointment of L. T.'s for High School classes is enforced everywhere, and the Inspecting Department sees that such schools as do not replace untrained teachers by trained persons do not receive grants. In Bombay there are about 420 High School registered and approved by the Bombay University, and in these schools the total number of fully qualified trained graduates is less than the number of High schools. This is because the pay and prospects of B. T. in High Schools are not bright. Hence the Government would do well to make hard and fast rules regarding appointment of teachers in High Schools making it compulsory on the part of the management to have at least three-fourths of the staff of High School Department from fully trained and qualified persons only, and this will increase the market value of B. T.'s and eventually better the conditions of High Schools, students and teacheds.—Yours, etc.,

A GUARDIAN.

MUSLIM STUDENTS AND LEAGUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In fairness to the Muslim Students' Union, under whose auspices the lecture of Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran on the 'League of Nations' was held on Wednesday evening in the Union Hall, I shall thank you to publish the following letter, corroborating that of Mr. Fyzee on the reference to the said lecture made in the Thursday morning issue of your esteemed paper.

There was no question of the Muslim Students' Union either accepting or refusing to accept the views of Mr. Venkateswaran on the League of Nations. The lecture was arranged with a view to get firsthand knowledge on the League, and it was indeed a very informative one. Besides putting some searching questions to the lecturer after his very eloquent and un-interrupted discourse, which were all very ably answered from the League's standpoint, there was no opportunity or necessity, for the audience present either to associate or dissociate itself from the speaker's views.—Yours, etc.,

FAZUL H. VALLIBHOY,
Jt. Hony. Secretary.
Muslim Students' Union,
Bombay, April 22.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

We cannot possibly afford space for all the numerous letters sent to us for publication, and several of those accepted have had to be held over for future issues. Correspondents would do well to condense their communications as closely as possible if they desire them to appear.

HOW SIAM-BOUND FLIGHT WAS GIVEN UP

Aviatrix Passes Time Learning Malay & Hoping

RANGOON, April 23.

A report was received this morning from Victoria Point that air woman Mrs. Harry Bonney, cousin of Bert Hinkler made forced landing 30 miles South of Victoria Point. Details are lacking.

(LATER.)

Details now available indicate that Mrs. Bonney was forced down in terrific storm on the evening of 20th April on the Island of Bangbaing off Siam. While trying to land on sandy beach one wheel and one wing struck the water and the plane turned turtle. The rudder, sternpost and the gravity tank were damaged. A relief launch with food and water has been despatched from Renoung.

The Aviatrix hopes to continue the flight if assistance is forthcoming to repair the 'plane. She is unhurt. She is living on frugal rations and boiled water and is passing her time in learning Malay.—A. P.

Purity Of Food Products

Sale Of Fish Oil And Cream In Guise Of Butter Must Be Stopped By Law

(From A Correspondent.)

The selling of adulterated butter as 'butter' dealt with in the editorial notes of April 21, of "The Chronicle" is a very serious question which deserves the support of every individual who is in any way interested in the health of the city.

The Health Department of the Bombay Municipality have so far not only winked at this slow poisoning process adopted by a certain class of unscruplous traders but have lent them their support by allowing the sale of these adulterations in the Municipal markets.

FISH OIL AND CREAM.

I wonder how many of your readers are auare that fish oil is now being mixed in the proportion of 70 to 80 per cent. with cream and is rapidly displacing butter and is killing the Indian dairy business. The cost of fish oil is about Rs. 7 per cwt. while the cream costs about Rs. 52-8 per cwt. The enormous profit that manufacturers are reaping at the cost of the health of the public of Bombay could be easily calculated, for the butter they are now buying at a low rate contains 70 per cent. fish oil, 10 per cent. cream, 10 per cent. foreign matter and 10 per cent. water.

The formation of an association of butter makers to put an end to adulteration is certainly a welcome move, and it is to be hoped that all respectable merchants and manufacturers will join it. But will they receive the support of the Bombay Municipality?

ENCOURAGES IMPORTED GOODS.

In every country worth its name there are food-laws regulating the sale of such manufactures as butter, jam, and pharmaceutical products but in India either no restrictions are placed or they are not strictly enforced. The result is that there is naturally a greater demand for imported goods which clearly show on their labels the actual formula and contents or products offered for sale.

The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research have set up an Indian Oil Crushing Industry Committee to consider the question of fiscal protection for finished products such as soaps and paints. A member observed that a large number of foreign soaps contained a low percentage of fatty oil substance and a large proportion of foreign matters which is injurious both to the human body as well as to clothes.

He, therefore urged that a certain amount of protection should be given to honest manufacturers and that to make the industry a healthy one it was absolutely necessary that standards should be lixed by legislation for soaps imported from abroad and those manfactured in India. The question of adulterated foods is surely of equal importance.

MIGHT BE STAGGERED.

If one were to go into some of the hundreds of Irani tea-shops or restaurants and eat a slice of bread and butter or walk into the Crawford Market and buy a pound of butter and have it chemically analysed, the result might stagger him. Of course, this does not apply to all.

I wonder why the Bombay Municipality, who are mainly responsible for the health of the city do not take this matter up. What are the Inspectors doing? No one hears of any municipal cases for offering adulterated or unwholesome food for sale. If there are prosecutions we do not hear about them. I was told only the other day that some dealers were offering four pounds of butter for a rupee. Is this not enough evidence to prove that ghee and butter which every home uses is being poisoned?

PUT AN END TO IT.

It is to be hoped the pointed remarks in "The Chronicle" will awaken the Health Department and that, together with the Butter-makers' Association, they will immediately put an end to this most harmful and nefarious trade. If any product needs standards to be fixed by legislation, the butter and ghee products deserve immediate attention.

L. J.

UNRULY SCENES IN AJMER JAIN CONFERENCE

Munimaharaj Resents Use Of Loud Speaker And Leaves Pandal

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, April 23.

The Shvetamber Sthanakwasi Jain Conference met again to-day under the presidentship, of Sjt. Hemchand Ranji Mehta and passed half a dozen resolutions establishing a Central Board to control the Jain Educationals institutions, recognising the necessity of establishing Veersangh and Brahmachari institutions to serve the Sthanakwas Jain religion, and society. The conference appointed Committee to carry out the resolutions. A resolution was passed to take necessary steps to unite the three Jain firkas.

Last night in the Subjects Committee it was urged to democratic the constitution of the conference and the question was refered to a committee.

UNRULY SCENES.

Some Members were so much enraged on certain rulings given by the president that had not the president handled the situation tactfully, there would have been some breach in the Conference. This morning all the Sadhus assembled here for their Conference were present in the Conference Pandal and gave darshana to Jains. Some of them gave sermon and made use of loud speakers, but Munimaharaj Javaharlalji protested against he use of loud speakers and left the Conference. This incident created a great excitement amongst the Jains and it is freely spoken it will affect adversely the decisions of the Jain Sammelan.

Hyderabad (Dn.)—Mr. B. D. Chadha, a medical practitioner, appeared in the City Magistrate's Court to-day to answer a charge, under Section 19 of Indian Arms Act, following recovery from his house of an unlicensed pistol. The case has been adjourned to Monday next.—A. P.

INCOME-TAX, SUPER-TAX and SURCHARGE

Involve complications of so many varieties that none can do without the help of an Expert.

To make choice of an Expert is not a difficult task now.

Any time you are in a need of such an advice do not hesitate to consult Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Sukhadwala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay whose right advice have saved time and money of so many Limited Companies, Firms, Families and Individuals in last 20 years.

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Sample will be sent on receipt of six Annas stamps.

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INK EASY FLOWING INK

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Keep it bright and dazzling . . . It all depends on the care you give your teeth. Keep them free from film this new way.

SOME tooth pastes will remove film, but they may harm tooth enamel. Others are perfectly safe, but they may fail to remove film.

The difference between Pepsodent and most other tooth pastes lies in its new cleansing and polishing material. This material is twice as soft as the cleansing and polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. That is why Pepsodent accomplishes the three most important things necessary to keep teeth clean and sparkling.

It removes film—completely.

It polishes the surfaces of the teeth to a sparkling brilliance.

It cleanses and polishes without scratching delicate tooth enamel.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. It is safe. It is gentle!

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day— see your dentist at least twice a year

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The Luxury Launch "LAKSHMI" provides an Excellent Opportunity for those contemplating a visit to MAHABLESHWAR during the ensuing HOT SEASON.

She leaves Ferry Wharf at 7-15 a. m. every morning and gets to Dharamtar at 10-15 after a delightful run of 3 hours across the harbour. The fares are I class Rs. 1-14-0, II class 0-15-0, III class 0-10-0. Breakfast can be had on board at Tariff rates.

There is an excellent road from Dharamtar to Mahableshwar—a distance of 92 miles — which passes through some very charming scenery. Special arrangements have been made by the Company with the Mahad Motor Union who have agreed to place buses with a carrying capacity of 16 at the disposal of parties at a minimum charge of Rs. 56/-. If the traffic warrants, touring cars can be arranged. Mahableshwar is reached by 5 p. m. providing for a stop of half an hour at Mahad. This is the most natural route to Mahableshwar and is bound to prove popular with the public as besides being cheap it is picturesque and provides pleasant relaxation.

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(PURE SWADESHI)

G. S. MHASKAR, Cloth Merchant

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The prices given below are for Curtains without "DOOR." Annas eight more will be charged for a "DOOR." Packing free and Postage Extra.

Breadth & Length	3'x6'	3'x6½'	3½'x6½'	4'x6½'	4½'x6½'	5'x7' & 6'x6'
Common Gauze 5' Height	Rs. As. 3—12	Rs. As. 4—0	Rs. As. 4—4	Rs. As. 4—10	Rs. As. 5—0	Rs. As. 5—8
Superior Gauze 5½' Height	5—0	5—6	5—12	6—2	6—8	7—0
Indian double Net 5½' Height	8—8	9—0	9—8	10—0	10—8	11—8

Curtains of any size are made to order.

INDIAN SHOE TRADE NEEDS PROTECTION

Mr. Carnegie's Appeal To Legislators To Protect Industry From Foreign Competition

(From A Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, April 20.

The Flex Conference opened Tuesday with A. L. Carnegie in the chair.

Mr. Dhani Ram Bhalla addressed Delegates welcoming them and paid rice compliments to the North West Tannery manufactures, Messrs. Carnegie and Inskip for suggesting improvements in lasts, designs, shapes which suit Indian taste and requirements. Selection of upper and sole material have been attended to remarkably as a result of the personal interest taken in making purchases of raw hides. Matters of prices which in a poor country like India is of utmost importance especially in view of competition launched by foreign manufacturers have been carefully studied and prices regulated to suit all pockets. Publicity is a great factor in the matter of sales and has always been attended to from purely Scienticle point of view in order to bring about a homogeneity and uniformity all over the Country.

JAP IMPORTS.

Coming to trade depression Mr. Dhani Ram Bhalla stressed the point that traders have had to fight against heavy odds Czekoslovakia and Japan have been hitting us very hard by importing into India its cheap Canvas shoes and Mr. Carnegie has made a very comprehensive study of this problem, as a result of which inspite of continuous dumping India has been able to hold its own.

Quick delivery he said is another factor which has been the watchword of the manufacturer who will not hesitate in adopting aerial delivery should that be found more profitable.

Another effort that has been made is to study the requirements of various parts of the country so that every town may have design to suit their taste of their customers.

POINTS FOR MANUFACTURERS

Mr. Dhani Ram Bhalla stressed the following points:—

1. That the manufacturers should analyse the consumers' demand in conjunction with the retailers through conferences, occasional meetings near the Factory and by visiting dealers premises.

2. That on the findings of the above, standard goods at popular prices may be produced.

3. That a better and striking advertising programme may be followed. Literature educative to the public as well as to the retailers may be prepared.

4. That in order to move with the fashions and styles of the day there may be a designer who may keep himself in touch with uptodate requirements in Footwear trade.

5. That shoe making is a regular science requiring experienced craftsmen to look after the details of the manufacturer and these people be encouraged to pursue this avocation.

6. And last but not the least the manufacturer and the retailer should co-operate whole heartedly.

MORE CHARMING THAN ORNAMENTS.

Mr. A. L. Carnegie, the President said Boot trade, of all the trades, is the most difficult as the skinds do not grow but have to be prepared to suit the requirements of the customers inspite of differences in shade texture, grain and other ingredients for no two skins are alike. Highly Scientific study analyses makes the dirtiest skins look so pretty and charming that ladies take pride in putting it on even round their necks in preference to the most valued ornaments or necklaces.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN LABOUR

He paid a glowing tribute to the Indian Labour who inspite of want of education and peculiar climatic conditions in this country have made wonderful improvement and only if proper education is imparted to them, India will have as efficient a labour as any other country in the world. It will be cheap labour.

PROTECT SHOE TRADE.

Mr. Carnegie stressed at length the necessity of getting protection for shoe trade, for, he remarked that of all the trades shoe trade was the one that required utmost protection and the legislators will be wanting in their duty to their constituents if they do not save them from Japanese and Czekosolovikia dumping, which has resulted in cheaper but less durable goods, goods which have only the outward polish but not the strength, the vitality, the texture, the shape and homogenity which are the outstanding feature of Flex manufacture.

Concluding Mr. Carnegie paid warm tribute to Mr. Dhani Ram Bhalla for his capacity of building up such a mammoth organisation whose sole object is to meet with the requirements of the customers so that they may be provided with goods to suit their requirements consistent with the length of their purse.

BAD OUTLOOK FOR INDIANS

(Continued from page 6.)

ter of Lands; and Mr. R. Stuttaford, Minister without portfolio.

POLITICAL MIRACLE

A miracle has happened in the history of South Africa. The Hertzog-Smuts agreement for the Coalition Government in the Union has been acclaimed throughout the length and bredth of the country as endorsed by the chief political parties of the land.

It was a stiff job for General Hertzog to get the coalition accepted by the Nationalists in the four provinces, but all went on well except in the Cape and he secured a sincere vote of thanks and perfect confidence with a pledge to support his agreement. The Cape Nationalists, led by Dr. Malan, did express confidence in General Hertzog's leadership, but maintained with success that they were free to look after the interests of the Dutch section of the Union's population and free to vote against it after certain procedure if they thought the Coalition Government worked against their interests.

The world knows by now the provisions of the Hertzog-Smuts Agreement which declares the maintenance of language rights, care for the interests of the farmers more than anybody else, protection of the political status of South Africa, as defined by the Westminster Act, and the decision of the Imperial Conferences which proclaim the Dominions as perfectly autonomous states with full responsibility to act in any manner they think fit in all affairs either internal or external, and forming a cabinet of six members of both the political parties headed by General Hertzog.

ENEMIES BECOME FRIENDS

This week saw the inauguration of the Coalition Cabinet which includes personalities who had been notorious for their long bitter political opposition. They met to-day in an atmosphere of friendship and goodwill and shook hands with perfect sincerity, forgetting the old feuds which divided them so long.

General Hertzog has become the Premier and the Minister of External Affairs and General Smuts has taken up the portfolio of Justice with rank next to General Hertzog as the Vice-Premier. Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior, did not think it proper to associate himself with the present Cabinet, owing to his anti-coalitionist views and he made way for Mr. J. H. Hofmeyer, who, with his colleague, Mr. Pirow, Minister of Railways, is one of the most brilliant and cultured politicians of South Africa.

Mr. Hofmeyer is, so to say, the baby of the Cabinet, being the youngest in age among the members of the Cabinet. He is a product of Oxford and a charming orator and genius. His views regarding the Indian problem are not known, although he has contributed several articles to the "Manchester Guardian" before, where he only took the trouble to survey the situation and add a word of tribute to Mr. Sastri's cultured personality.

NO CHANGE IN INDIAN POLICY

Previously, when he was the Administrator of the Transvaal, it fell to his lot to put before the Provincial Legislature an ordinance entitled "General Dealers' Ordinance" which, he said, was introduced with the set purpose of restricting Asiatic trade. It is not yet known whether there has been a change in his views owing to his long contact with Mr. Shastri.

Whatever may be the case, it can be said definitely that there will be no change as far as the Indian policy of the Government is concerned. This policy evidently aims at the ultimate total elimination of the Indian population from South Africa by introducing legislative acts and piling up administrative difficulties.

The Coalition Government has not declared its Indian policy and it will be interesting to learn how this genius of South Africa, Mr. Hofmeyer, the new Minister of the Interior, handles the Indian question.

LABOUR'S POSITION

It is expected that there will be a general election in June and the Coalitionists will be returned with an overwhelming majority unknown in the history of the Union Parliament. The Labourites, who intend to form the Opposition in the new Parliament, are trying very hard to arouse interest in their circles, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to secure five to six seats in all. As far as the Creswell Labourites, who were the supporters of the last Government and have promised their return to Parliament, are concerned, they will have less difficulty in securing their return.

The Indo-European Council of Johannesburg has spread its activities recently and several professors of the Witwatersradd University are to write articles on Indian religion, philosophy, music, art and science. It desires to publish them as a series on India in the local "Star."

WIDESPREAD STORMS IN N. INDIA

General Rainfall In East Coast

POONA, April 23.

The shallow depression over Chota Nagpur has filled up.

Yesterday's trough of low pressure extends this morning from Sind to South Deccan. Under their combined influence widespread thunderstorms have occurred in northeast India and the centre of the country and from North Punjab to United Provinces.

Scattered thunderstorms are also reported from the West of the Peninsula. Both day and night temperatures have been appreciably below normal from Northwest Frontier to East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpud and Bihar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, East Central India, and Malabar, and local in Bihar, East United Provinces, Central Provinces, the East and North Punjab and Kashmir. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, West United Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, Northwest Frontier Provinces and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Lashio quarter of an inch; Narayanganj two; Bogra and Jessore one; Gaya three quarters; Mymensingh half; Dibrugarh, Calcutta, Saugor Island, Berhampore, Jalpaiguri, Patna and Cherrapunji a quarter; Sutna and Allahabad one; Saugor and Nagpur half; Neemuch, Benares, Muktesswar, Seoni and Chanda a quarter, Simla, Dalhousie and Bhuj half; Hissar, Srinagar, Dharampore and Drosh a quarter; Calicut one; Mangalore half and Belgaum a quarter.

Forecast:—Thunderstorm and rain will continue to be widespread in Bengal, occur locally along and near the Western Himalayas, increase in the United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, and extend in Assam within 48 hours. Thunderstorms will also occur locally in East Rajputana and the Peninsula and a few stations in Burma.—A. P.

BURMA HINDUS FORGE AHEAD

Conference Plans To Eradicate Untouchability

RANGOON, April 17.

(By Mail.)

The fourth Burma Hindu Sabha Provincial Conference in Rangoon held at Raja Reddier School on Saturday ended this evening.

Sri Nirmalaananda Swamiji, President of the Vivekanand Mission of Calcutta presided. Mr. Virji Dahya was chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Ratilal Desai, acted as General Secretary.

Among the resolutions that came up for consideration was one relating to temple entry. There was some opposition to the adoption of this resolution but it was ultimately carried by a huge majority. The conference also resolved to take necessary steps to recognise and legalise the conjugal unions between the Hindus and the Buddhists and also to protect the rights of the children born of such unions.

TEMPLES FOR HARIJANS

The following were among the resolutions adopted by the Conferences.

(1) This Conference places on record its deep sense of gratitude to Mahatma Gandhi for his unique services in the fight for the removal of untouchability from the Hindu Society.

(2) This Conference thanks the management of all Hindu Temples in Burma who have thrown open temples to harijans and requests other similar Managing Bodies who have not yet done likewise to do so.

(3) This Conference is of opinion that the various bills which are now before the Legislative Assembly or before the Provincial Legislative Council in connection with the question of temple entry deserve the support of all Hindus and calls upon the Hindu members of such legislative bodies to make all possible efforts to secure their passage in the said legislative bodies.—A. P.

THE **TOOTH PASTE** OF THE DAY.

'PROFULLA'

: NO SOAP : SWADESHI AYURVEDIC

ANTISEPTIC, STERILIZER, ASTRINGENT, Removes OVER SENSIBILITY of Teeth. Hardens GUM and stops BLEEDING, INSUKES against DISEASES

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SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS

WEIRD LIGHTS AT CHICAGO FAIR

Luminous Fountains Scintillating In Mobile Colours Will Be Noted Feature

Lighting fixtures and effects, totalling dol. 150,000 in value, will be built in Cleveland by the Westinghouse Company for the Chicago World's Fair.

One of the most splendid features of the fair, the lighting effects are being designed and constructed by that company and the General Electric Company under supervision of a joint committee. Says David Dietz in the Cleveland Press, giving credit for his data to L. A. S. Wood, manager of the Westinghouse lighting products:

"A new method of illuminating the exposition grounds will be used. As a result, while the ground will be well lighted with white light, the visitor will find himself walking about in a shallow sea of light containing all the colours of the rainbow.

"To obtain this effect, 2000 fixtures of a new type and design will be constructed. These fixtures, which have been named 'mushroom luminaries,' consist of a short aluminum stem on which is mounted an inverted cone of translucent coloured micarta.

"Concealed under the cone is a set of refracting prisms surrounding an electric lamp.

"The height from the ground to the lower edge of the micarta cone is 45 inches, and the cone is 30 inches in diameter.

"The light directed by the refracting prims to the grass and pathways will be ordinary clear light, while that transmitted to the eye from the cones will be of low intensity in glowing colours.

MUSHROOMS.

"The 'mushrooms' will be spaced approximately 30 feet apart, and the sensation of walking about in a shallow sea of light emanating from coloured sources mounted close to the ground will be mysterious in the extreme.

"Other lighting fixtures to be built in Cleveland include lighting standards 30 feet high, which will carry banks of tubular lights, each three feet in length, mounted in the form of inverted pyramids. These will be used at entrances and gateways on the grounds. Search-lights also will be made in Cleveland for the exposition.

"The unusual character of the architecture of the fair and the vivid colours of the buildings call for combinations of lighting effects, and mobile colour treatment such as never before has been contemplated on a large scale.

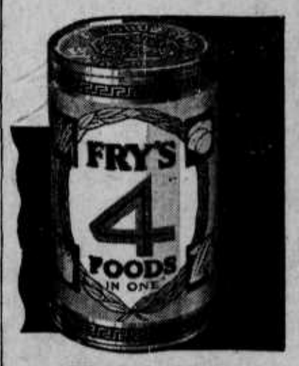
"Luminous fountains, scintillating in mobile colour, will be one of the features of the exposition. Another will be the use of searchlights to paint designs of colour on the sky and on great clouds of steam which will be released from the tops of certain buildings at intervals during the fair."

FRIENDLY ENEMIES

There is an amusing side even to the buying of bullets for the war in the Far East, says an Associated Press dispatch from London.

Purchasing agents for Chinh and Japan met the other day in the reception-room of one of the big munitions firms.

They fell to talking as friends, and finally compared the prices they were paying. The result was that they went in to see the munitions maker together, put up a united front and went away with a 40 per cent. cut in prices.



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"Doctors recommend it. Every drop creates new energy and vigour."

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MILK • LECITHIN

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Perfect Stimulant Of Vitality

MAHAN TONIC

SHUKRAL

increase vitality and youthfulness. Gives immediate success in all cases of Neurasthenia, General Debility, Loss of Vigour and all the physical and mental troubles of **premature old age.** It tones the nervous system, strengthens the body refreshes the memory and brain power.

SHUKRAL—infuses strength into nerves, muscles and vitality in the Body. Price **Rs. 2. Three bottles Rs. 5.**

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PHILLIPS LIGHT MEANS EFFICIENT LIGHT

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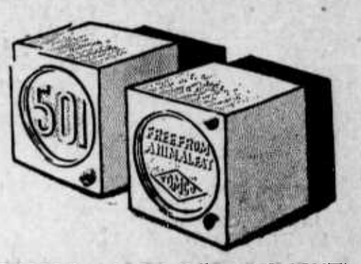
1



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Glaxo

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Ahmedabad House, Wittet Road,
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3

4

H. J. FOSTER & Co., Ltd.
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Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.

5

Sizes to suit all pockets. To secure best advantage, buy the full size black whisky quarts, black pints and black flasks.

S. S. MIRANDA,
Mount Road, Mazagaon,
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6

7

ANTIQUARY WHISKY

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.,
Abdu. Rehman Street: BOMBAY.

8

Healthful Tonic Sunbaths in your HOME with HOMESUN LAMP

MALGHAM BROS.,
Old Custom House Road,
Bombay.

9

ASGANDHRA

NERVE TONIC

PARAGON PRODUCTS,
Amrut Building, Ballard Estate,
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10

J. C. KARAKA & Co.,

127, Fort Street, Bombay.

11

FAIVRE'S DOCTOR CACHETS

INSTANTANEOUS PAIN RELIEVERS

12

POLSONS BUTTER

POLSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
211|219, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

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15

WEST END WATCH CO.,
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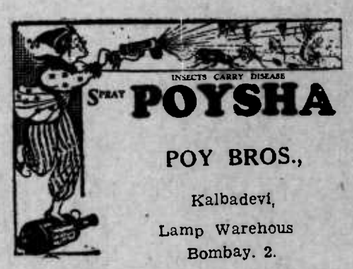
16

BABY JUVENOL

17



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18

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19

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THE TONIC FRUIT DRINK

Sold everywhere as a High-class Mineral Water.

Or as a cordial in fancy bottles for family use.

20

POST YOUR ENTRIES TO-DAY

Here is an extremely simple and at the same time, fascinating Competition. Readers have but to exercise a little judicious thought and observation and secure a big prize.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

The 20 commodities represented above are well-known all over this great Continent. Each one of these of course, has a special and particular use, and all you are asked to do is to select the correct use, from the list of clues given, and apply them to their proper commodities. For instance No 7 represents the well-known Edsu Fabrics. On glancing through the clues you will find one that reads, "supplies everything from handkerchiefs to suitings," and this is the correct solution for No. 7 Simple, isn't it? Now just go ahead and solve the remainder.

RULES

(1) All you have to do is to pick out the correct slogan for each commodity and enter only the NUMBER against the slogans selected, in the coupon given below.

(2) Then write your name and full address clearly in the coupon.

(3) Post your entries to **THE COMPETITION MANAGER "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.** enclosing EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS for EACH entry.

Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, on week days between 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) Keep copies of your entries. At the close of the competition the correct solutions will be announced in this paper, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then also be announced and no further entrance fee will be charged.

(8) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 26th April, 1933. Any entries received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(9) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(10) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(11) All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION, TOGETHER WITH THE PRIZE MONEY, HAS BEEN DEPOSITED WITH THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY.

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Builds Bonnie Babies.	
Makes food appetising.	
Gives instant relief to headaches.	
Ensures that fresh and clean appearance.	
Removes all blemishes.	
Relieves all pain.	
Makes you acquire a daily habit.	
Makes you want more.	
Cures Pyorrhaea permanently.	
Gives correct time for a life time.	
Adds relish to all meals.	
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Destroys the destroyers.	
Supplies everything—from handkerchiefs to suitings.	
Refreshes and invigorates	
Alleviates all aches.	
Makes children strong and chubby.	
Gives perfect electric conduction.	
Gives a new tone to life.	
Brings the sun to your home.	

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Doctors always recommend
MOIST heat
Follow their advice and use
KAOPLASMA
THE MODERN PAIN KILLING PACK

Spread it over the affected part as you would butter on bread and its antiseptic and curative properties will penetrate right to the seat of the pain, bringing healing and comfort in a manner never achieved by the old-fashioned and messy linseed poultice.

The basis of *Kaoplasma* is a natural curative mud; into this is worked all manner of valuable extracts and oils making it redolent with remedial force.

Use *Kaoplasma* in Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneumonia—for Abscesses, Strained Muscles, Bruises. In short, wherever heat is needed.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

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"Robin now thriving... a happy Baby"

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Lactogen is so easily digested and supplies the needed nutriment in such ready assimilable form that even the most delicate baby thrives on Lactogen often, indeed when all other food fails.

Lactogen is pure, fresh, full-cream, modified dried milk with extra cream and natural milk sugar added made in all important respects, exactly like breast milk, and prepared by Nestle's.

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SAHARA GOLD BLADES

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BOMBAY.

MYSORE PEOPLE STAND FOR FULL-FLEDGED FEDERATION

Demand Mahatma's Release And Are Dissatisfied With W. P. Scheme

The following is, in brief, the text of the resolutions passed by the Mysore Praja Mitra Mandali Conference held at Mysore on 19th April under the chairmanship of Mr. B. S. Puttuswamy, B. A., B. L.

The Chair moved a resolution expressing Mandli's sense of deep loyalty and devotion to the person and throne of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Messrs. S. C. Mallaiya and K. M. Krishnappa Gowda moved and seconded a resolution recording the Mandali's sense of disappointment at the proposal of constitutional reforms embodied in the White Paper in as much as they do not vouchsafe and, in particular, do not take into consideration the interests of the States people who have had no representation at the Round Table Conferences and have been completely ignored through out the negotiations.

FEDERATION IDEA FAVOURED.

Messrs. M. C. Linge Gowda and T. Siddalingaiya moved and seconded a resolution favouring an All-India Federation on terms equitable to both British India and the Indian States and on lines consistent with responsible Government and appeals to the British Government and the Ruling Princes and take all steps necessary to bring this about without reasonable delay.

Messrs. T. Mariyappa and K. Dhanakoti Setty moved and seconded a resolution protesting against the conditions precedent to the inauguration of Federation as laid down in the White Paper, namely, the insistence on States containing not less than half the population of all the States.

Messrs. G. Mallannah and T. V. Rudrappa by a resolution expressed the regret of the Conference the extent of the fundamental rights as proposed by the White Paper to be incorporated in the Constitution Act being too narrow.

Messrs. T. Mariyappa and T. V. Rudrappa moved and seconded that the representatives of the Indian States on the Federal Legislature be returned by election, direct or indirect at any rate so far as the Lower Chamber is concerned for the present and ultimately for both after a fixed period.

PROTEST AGAINST SUBSIDY POLICY.

The Conference protested through a resolution moved by Mr. H. C. Dassappa against the continuance of subsidy paid by the States even as a temporary measure that being, in its opinion, not only inconsistent with the scheme of Federation and derogatory to the self-respect of the States, but also intrinsically unjust and inequitable.

RELEASE MAHATMA

Messrs. M. C Linge Gowda and Mr. Siddalingaiya moved and seconded:—that this Conference urges in all sincerity on the attention of Government of India the absolute need for the immediate release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners as indispensable to the creation of a conciliatory atmosphere so necessary for the settlement of the political issues before the country.

The Conference through a resolution moved and seconded by Messrs. T. Siddalingaiya and M. C. Linge Gowda expressed the opinion that all States entering Federation a system of popular Government suited to Indian conditions should be established without delay.

WHAT RAMANUJA DID FOR HARIJANS 900 YEARS AGO

Irony Of History That Stoutest Opponents Of Movement Claim To Represent Acharya's Authority, Says "C. R."

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari writes:

Sri Ramanuja, the world-famed exponent of the Visishtadwaita philosophy was described by his orthodox contemporaries as the "tender leaf" on the tree of humanity. They observed that whenever any pain was caused to those lowest in the social scale, Ramanuja's face immediately faded in responsive pain. When any injury is caused to the root of a tree the tender leaves on the top fade away first. Hence the appellation of the "tender leaf" was given to Ramanuja. In the salutation-verses regularly sung in Vaishnavite temples in honour of the line of Vaishnav teachers, the special description given of Sri Ramanujacharya is that he was "Dayalkasindhu" i.e ocean of pure compassion, this being the characteristic that was peculiarly Ramanuja's.

HARIJANS 900 YEARS AGO.

No wonder then that this great teacher's heart surged with love and compassion for the unfortunate people known as Harijans, from whom the Hindu community is willing to accept the most intimate services, but refuses to give them what can be given only by society, namely, social intercourse. Ramanujacharya felt 900 years ago the grievous wrong of treating them as part of society for purposes of exploitation and trooting on them as a community apart when the question of serving them was raised. Like Mahatmaji, he sought, even in those days to give these people a name with a sweet and holy flavour. He called their tribe "Tirukkulam". (Tiru-Shri, Kulam-Kul, tribe). It is a matter of common knowledge now throughout India that Ramanuja established the custom of admitting the Harijans into the interior of Vaishnavite temples at least on some occasions every year. In the temple of Melkotte dedicated to Shri Narayana which was built by Ramanuja, he established the custom of admitting Harijans into the interior, for three days in the year. We can guess the opposition that he must have faced, remembering that it was nine centuries ago, long anterior to all our modern knowledge and modern movements. Alas! that instead of this good and wise and humane beginning being extended in course of time, ignorance and prejudice got the upper hand and succeeded in restricting instead of widening the privilege.

IN SRIRANGAM TEMPLE.

In the great Srirangam temple, in spite of all Agamaic authorities that are now so persistently and pharisaically quoted, he established an innovation. A flag staff, a great hall and a 'balipitham' specially erected for the benefit of the Panchamas stand to-day in continuous use 'inside' the fifth wall of the temple as monuments of Sri Ramanuja's courage of compassion and of his desire to remove the disabilities of Panchamas. There are certain episodes in the accepted records of Ramanuja's life and teachings in the orthodox 'Guru-Parampara-Prabhav' which are worthy of note in connection with the movement for emancipation of the Harijans.

PARIAH WOMAN'S RETORT.

It is written that one day Ramanuja was going along with his disciples when a Pariah woman came on the way. Some among the holy group shouted to the woman to move aside. The woman laughed and with the light shining in her eyes, said:—

"The Lord has stamped with his holy foot and measured the entire earth. Doth not then the whole earth become his sacred temple? Where and how shall I move aside, ye learned men?"

It is written that Ramanuja was struck with remorse and prostrating before her as before a brother Vaishnava, said:—

"Vain pride and ignorance corrupt the mind of this Sanyasi. The symbols of Vaishnav faith that I wear would be more proper on your body oh! sister."

Ramanuja specially warned his disciples against pride of caste, pride of wealth and pride of learning as three great dangers for the unwary fall into perdition. He established customs and rights by which a so-called Sudra devotee is given the 'prasad' in Srirangam with honour and with priority over even some Brahmins.

UNSEEMLY REVOLT.

When he was old and weak, Ramanuja's practice was, it is recorded, to lean on somebody's shoulders when walking to the river for his daily ablutions. He used to lean on one of his Brahmin disciples when going to the bath, but when returning after ablution he would walk with his hands resting on the shoulders of one of his 'low-caste' disciples. The orthodox were greatly scandalised at this practice. In spite of the Acharya's position and influence, there were rumblings and mutterings at this unseemly revolt against the practice of untouchability. "He might touch this low-caste man before the bath, but why lean on him after the ablutions when at least he might keep himself away from pollution." This was their criticism. Ramanuja understood and, smiling, explained to them:—

"I lean on this low born son, as you deem him, when returning after ablutions, because that is the way to wash out my pride of birth, which I cannot remove by ablutions with water." This is what Ramanuja thought of the secret of pollution and ablution. How different from the superstitions of his present-day followers:

DOCTRINE OF SURRENDER.

Ramanuja, unlike Sankara, claimed equal authority for the "agamas" along with other accepted scripture, in order, on their authority, to enthrone the doctrine of surrender on the highest pedestal and to recognise the unifying force of common faith and devotion above the distinctions of "varna." His greatness bore down everything in its way. But after him came teachers who saw bitter opposition gathering force against reform, and in order to conserve what had been gained, they found it necessary to teach caution and deprecate a too easy breaking down of barriers. These teachings accumulated, and lent themselves, at the hands of the little men that came afterwards, to misinterpretation and to being turned by the snobbery of caste, in which the newly admitted vied with the older heirarchy, into an impregnable fortress of bigotry.

IRONY OF HISTORY.

So we see now that the men who swear by the name, and still sing extolling the intense compassion of Ramanuja are compassionless towards the very people whom their master sought to raise in the social scale. It is an irony of history that among those who claim to represent Sri Ramanujacharya's authority and to follow his creed are some of the stoutest opponents to a movement about which it may be truly stated that he himself was the initiator nine hundred years ago.

UNTOUCHABILITY IS VIVISECTION OF GOD

Chaudhry Exhorts State People To Give It Up

(From A Correspondent.)

JHALRAPATAN, April 23.

Syt. Ramna[illegible] Chaudhury had an interview with the Maharajrana Sahib and drew the attention of His Highness towards the necessity of expediting the consideration of the report of the Harijan Enquiry Committee appointed by him. His Highness was, it is understood, very sympathetic towards the anti-untouchability movement and the uplift of Harijans and holds advanced social views like his enlightened father, the late Sir Bhawani Singhji. It is reliably known that the Enquiry Committee has made far-reaching recommendations for the removal of untouchability in the State.

In the afternoon, a local branch of the Servants of the Untouchables Society was formed when the public workers met Mr. Chaudhry. Maharaja Bhimsinghji, a Cabinet member, was elected President, Babu Santram M.A. Director of Education as Secretary and several members including Ministers, high officials, Pandits and merchants and Srimati Kesar Kumari Devi, Headmistress of the girls' school The Samiti decided to start one night school and one day school for the Harijans from May 1 and observe the Harijan Day on the 30th April.

WARNING.

In the evening, a public meeting was held where Harijans were treated on an equal footing with the caste Hindus for the first time. Pandit Nanooram warned the Hindus that they are sure to perish both as a religion and as a race if they continued their unjust and inhuman treatment of their own brethren. Syt. Chaudhry characterised untouchability as nothing short of vivisection of God himself embodied in humanity and negation of religion itself which consisted in its conception in the service of the lo and the down-trodden.

The meeting terminated after an eloquent speech by Pandit Bamniwas.

CHICAGO INVITATION FOR MR. NATRAJAN.

It is announced that Mr. K. Natarajan has been invited by the University of Chicago to deliver Haskel Lectures during the month of July this year.

Also the University has appointed Dr. Shailer Mathews A. M. LL. D. Dean of the College of Theology of the University to deliver the Barrows lectures in India during the 1933-34 winter.

The arrangement of the lectures in India are in the hands of a Committee of which Mr. B. L. Rallia Ram, General Secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A. of India, Burma and Ceylon is the Convener.

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JAPAN'S TASK DONE ?

Cease Fire Order Goes Forth

TOKIO, April 22.

The War Office announces that the Japanese troops operating south of the Great Wall have been ordered to cease operations as they are considered to have completed the task of terminating the Chinese pressure on the Jehol border; but intimation is given that the Chinese troops attempting to enter the neutral zone will be bombed.—Reuter.

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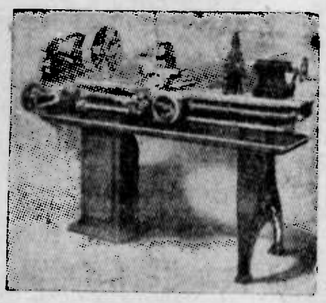

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HINDUISM MUST BE HINDUISED

Mass Education, Removal Of Untouchability And Industrial Organization Will Make It Force To Reckon With

The following is a summary of the Presidential Speech delivered by Swami Nirmalanandji at the Burma Provincial Hindu Conference, held at Rangoon on the 16th and 17th instant:—

You have, Sisters and Brothers of Burma, placed upon my shoulder a grave responsibility by making me to preside over the present session of the Burma Hindu Provincial Conference. The times are hard. Institutions are in a melting pot. And I am no politician. I neither understand the politics of the boundaries, nor can I persuade myself to believe that a political system which recognises the full rights of man as a member of society, which aims at the welfare of all, and which, therefore, refuses to grant special favours and privileges to any particular group or community can be rightly expected from without.

SUPER-IMPOSED CONSTITUTION.

National constitution must be evolved from within the people, from within the nation itself; since super-imposed benevolence cannot reconcile men to one another, nor develop the highest and the best within them. I am afraid, therefore, whether I shall be able to discharge my duties by the Conference which is held at a momentous time to the entire satisfaction of all who may be concerned in it.

We are on the threshold of a great transformation, a mighty revolution, so to speak.

OLD ORDER AND NEW.

The whole structure of Hindu society and civilization is the direct product and outcome of the exercise of the communal principle of human life and conduct in the affairs of men and institutions. But that structure has been unremittingly, indiscriminately and unscrupulously attacked under the inspiration of the individualistic principle of social progress, which forms the very foundation of the society and civilization of the modern West. In fact, the debate or rather conflict, has already begun. The New is striving against the Old; the West against the East; Saxon Individualism against Indian Communalism.

MIGHTY REVOLUTION.

In fact, Hindu society is passing through a great transformation, a mighty revolution, both in its ideals and outlook on life. But it is important to bear in mind that a period of evolution affords opportunities as much for social evolution and progress as for involution and retrogression. It all depends upon the nature and character of the guidance the thinking class of any cultural group, can give to the social and religious movements which engage the attention of the people in such a period.

Now it is agreed on all hands that India has a soul of its own, that Hindu society has a particular theme to follow, an ideal which may be called as the very breath of its life, and which may well be denominated as the principle of its social progress.

A QUERY.

But, have we been true to our ideals? Have we followed our own line of national activities? There has been placed before the people the political policy and programme of divorcing our national life from its spiritual basis, to dissociate religious motives and impulses from our national activities and to build the civilization of India anew on secular lines and materialistic ideals. Indeed, the aspiration of modern India is to exalt the secular point of view, the secular conception of life as a national ideal.

But the fear so expressed is simply precocious. The history of Buddhism in Ceylon, India and China, as observed a scholar in history, proves beyond doubt that for centuries before and after the Christian Era, the dynamic power of the forces of religion showed itself no less on the material side of national activities than on the purely spiritual plane.

IDEAL OF HINDUISM.

The ultimate ideal which Hindu civilisation kept before itself, is essentially spiritual and empirically social. It is natural, therefore, that the basis of the Hindu society should be deliberately laid on the 'Cult of the Spirit,' on the pursuit of the aims and purposes which are distinctly spiritual or religious. Indeed, the one object which the great builders of our society had before them was, how to erect that kind of civilisation which would help in building up and maintaining an environment for the easier unfoldment and expression of the highest and the noblest that is akin to Divinity in humanity. For man does not live for the bread alone, not for mere animal living, but for self-expression, for happiness (Sukham). Hindu psychologists hold that happiness, which man seeks in and through his struggle for self-expression is fundamentally of two kinds. Of these the one is innate, increate, or non-derivative (Akritim), which is known by the name of 'Moksha' or the Bliss of Liberation both, here and hereafter; and the other is artificial, created or derivative. It is known by the name of 'Kama' or 'Secular Pleasure,' the third of the four noble ends of human life. By the word 'Kama' here is not meant 'Lust' in popular sense of the term; for the Lord described Himself in the Divine Sons as 'Kama' which is not in opposition to 'Righteous Conduct' (Dharma). As such, it means and includes all forms of civic, political and social well-being.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

Man steeped in poverty cannot be expected to work along the lines of real 'dharma,' to follow the path of righteous conduct without which the attainment of 'Kama' and 'Moksha' is well-nigh impossible. For, material conditions of life, taken as a whole, primarily determine the changes in human thought and habits of life. Indeed, the primary motive force in any social change is the system of economic production and distribution of wealth which obtains in a country at a given time.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS.

The importance of the classification of the human units for the purpose of conjoint action in the attainment of economic freedom is nowhere disputed. The classification of human units as illustrated by the system of castes in the country was originally based upon the differences of the people in their culture, talent, tendency and ability, that is upon the necessary division of labour in the economic complexities of the situation of things. You cannot do away with the industrial organisation of the people for the attainment of economic freedom. In the matter of social reconstruction we, it is true, can conceive of equality of rights, opportunities and liberties for all; but we surely cannot think of any equality of talents, functions or rewards. The attempt to abolish the industrial organisation from our society which is the necessary consequence of the classification of the people according to the nature of human industries is, therefore, simply precocious. There must be a body of men as producers of raw materials; there must also be another body of men to work upon the raw materials into finished products which, in the present mechanical age coincides with factory labour. In this way, it can be demonstrated that we cannot do away with that class of people also who render expert services to the society, and who have the special charge of the higher interests of culture on its spiritual side. Indeed, the fundamental economic classes of our society, viz: the Sudras, the Vaisya, the Kshtriya, and the Brahman, there must be in every well-organised human association of highly evolved character. It is in consequence of the economic organisation of our society according to the nature of human industries that Hindu society has not been a simple, unevolved, homogeneous structure.

COMMUNAL PRIDE.

But there are people, who do not see eye to eye with us. First of all, it is contended that three hundred millions of people divided into three hundred groups is fundamentally opposed to all principles of any united action. The free play of communal pride and jealousies only breed dissensions and discords between the different groups. In consequence, the communal organisation of the Hindu society has been detrimental to the growth of Indian nationality. Differences being parent of antagonisms, the aim of collective moral progress in a people can only be reached when these differences are obliterated in the interest of a dead level of political unity. The doctrine of sameness, homogeneity and uniformity of beliefs and standards is, therefore, advocated as the one clue to an evolved moral life and social progress.

But our friends forget that the real problem before the world is not to find ways and means either in the form of 'class war' or any other thing for the transformation of things and beings into one homogeneous whole, which is akin to universal dissolution; but for the co-ordination of the differences of races, religions and cultures and the like obtaining within the territorial limits of a country and to bring them as well under some ordered system of society where all the vital differences of race, religion and the like would be preserved only to make them helpful and contributory to the general good of the whole society and humanity.

EVOLUTION OF DARWINISM.

And as regards the spirit of communal pride and its attendant evils, however gigantic they might be, in the composite organisation as complained off, they are possible only so long as the industrial groups making up the whole structure are not informed and vitalised by a principle of common life, a common object of self-interest, which is their cement and bond of union. And what is this cement and bond of union? It is no other than the principle of nationality. If sufficient care were taken by the exponents of Indian thoughts and leaders of public movement to bring home to the different component groups that they have two objects to pursue in their social life, viz: the special self-interest of the group and the general common interest of the whole society whereof they are but organs, then the free play of would have long been suppressed communal jealousies and the like for united action in a common cause. It is a truism to say that all organisation, industrial, political, social or religious are sure, in the long run, to produce evils of gigantic character if the units and parts of the institutions were not united to one another by the lively presence of some common object in which they were more or less interested. The argument that a communal scheme of life is contrary to the doctrine of evolution, which means going forward and not backward, does not hold good in India amongst a people like the Hindus. And I, on the contrary, hold that evolution need not be identified with Darwinism. Europe from this point of view is still in the Stone Age in politics. A good deal of European civilisation with its barbarous weapons of destruction may well be described as retrograde. Indeed, the civilization of Europe cannot be termed as such an unqualified success that we should be ready to subvert the tried systems of India. Besides, any attempt at this by wholly ignoring the natural socialism of the soil, will eventuate in discontentment, poverty and crime.

EDUCATE MASSES.

In the days of hoary antiquity, the leading exponents of Hindu thought felt the necessity of educating every human being without exception. Even the distant "Chandal" had the right to education. In the twenty-sixth chapter of the Yajurveda, it is enjoined that "the blissful Vedic knowledge should be imparted to all—the Brahmanas, the Kshatriyas, the Sudras, the Vaishyas and to the so-called 'untouchable', the 'Charanas.' Later on when the Vedas became a sealed book to the women and the Sudras downwards, the Epics were written, the Purans were compiled, and the system of 'Kathakata' was introduced for the education of the masses. Even ten years back, the 'Pallis' of Bengal villages teemed with primary schools or 'Pathsalas' where not only reading and writing were taught; but lessons on mathematics up to the standard of 'Shubhankari' were imparted to give to the people at large a workable education, the 'Tols' having been reserved for higher education. But where are those 'Pathsalas' now? Do the primary schools set up under modern patronage fulfil the purpose? Can we not now form a social conscription so formulated whereby every educated Hindu must have to teach at least for an hour or two every day some five or seven boys or girls of the neighbourhood without fees?

A MOVEMENT FOR ARTISAN CLASS.

Along with the imparting of literary and religious education, provisions should also be made for giving the artisan classes of the country a technical education to make them hold their own against the competitors in the markets. A movement for the workmen and artisan classes of the country, whose forefathers planted with their own hands the seeds of Hindu civilization into the soil of India, is indeed the crying need of the hour. Intellectuals and technical experts should come forward to help in the matter of ameliorating the material conditions of the industrial classes along the lines of their traditional cultures with necessary variations of course to suit modern requirements. A mere creation of demands for indigenous goods in the market will not help the artisan classes; for capitals will combine to oust the artisan classes from the field of their own vocational activities.

COMMUNAL UNIT.

Family is the cradle of civilisation. It has furnished the very ideals which the Hindus in the past strove to realise in their wider social life. But the requirements of the family for the good birth and proper rearing of children are sacrificed now-a-days for education, business and industry. This must be immediately guarded against. For, without good family the flame of spirituality could not be kept burning in the world. Indeed, in proportion, as the 'family' is permeated by unselfish love and so made pure and stable, the flame of spirituality will mount higher.

CASTE OR THE SOCIAL UNIT.

From the communal unit we come to the social unit in the scheme of Hindu civilization. When the Mahomedans first came to India, there were sixty crores of Hindus here. At that time the constitution of the society was so flexible and elastic that not only the Hindus took to sea voyages but carried trade to distant lands and climes. Yet they did not lose their caste. But their number dwindled into twenty crores towards the close of the Mahomedan regime. And with the dominance of Christian Imperialism here, a further two crores of Hindus adopted the faith and social polity of their rulers.

The process of conversion of the Hindus into other faiths still continues in other different parts of India. The first thing we have to do is to strengthen the hands of the Hindu missionaries to enable them to work in these places of conversion and secondly provisions should effectively be made to take back into the Hindu fold those who left their mother-religion by Shudhi, initiation and the like as prescribed in the Shastras. If a woman of any caste could be purified by a Brahman worshipper in 'Kulachar' to sit with him in the religious congregation with an equal status, I, for myself, find no reason why in the ordinary social affairs, a member of our society, who once out of folly or pressure left his religion, should not be taken back into our fold, if he or she really wanted to come back. So far my knowledge goes Hinduism does not condemn any body to eternal damnation here or here inafter.

PROBLEM OF UNTOUCHABILITY

The removal of untouchability which has been eating into the vitals of the society. Bu the removal of untouchability, is not meant the fusion and assimilation of all castes into a homogeneous whole, into a uniformity of standards and beliefs. It simply means the removal of untouchability by a mere accident of birth, which stands against their getting the same privilege in public places, which the caste Hindus get. Not only the public tanks and wells should be thrown open to their use; but also the temple gates should be kept open for their offering worship to the presiding deities therein. It is unfortunate that people should be attributing political motives behind these sundry reforms of purely social character; but it shows that the possessing class enjoying certain privileges from the prolonged indifference of the people who lost all sense of corporate life under alien predominance would not surrender so easily. Indeed, as Harold Laski says, "the history of things like franchise, education, administration of justice, the laws of inheritance, of that is to say, privilege in general, is not the history of its voluntary surrender in the West." "Had the people of England," remarked the late Mr. Glad stone, "obeyed the precept to eschew violence and maintain order, the liberties of this country would never have been obtained." The question of temple-entry is not a question of the influence of gems, mantrams or medicinal herbs that it should be beyond the pale of human reason to solve it impartially for the enforcement in a peaceful way of social justice. Those who say it are mere enemies of social progress. The institution of Maths and temples are but the embodiments of the religious life of the Hindus. They are co-ordinate in importance with Hinduism itself. Only through the suitable organisation can the religious life of the people express itself and be developed in the mass of individuals. So matters should not be left where they are. The whole society must take the question up; for, a cancer in one part of the social structure is sure to bring disease in other parts of the organism. In short, **Hinduism must be Hindu**ised.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1933

CHAMPIONSHIP PROSPECTS FOR ARSENAL

Chelsea's Weak Finish In League Matches: Britain Leads In Davis Cup

LONDON, April 22.

Two intriguing London "Derbies" created an unprecedented tailend of season interest almost overshadowing the cup final.

Seventy-four thousand spectators at Stamfordbridge saw Arsenal getting assured of championship simultaneously administering setback to Chelsea's hopes of avoiding relegation. The game was fast and exciting, each side showing its advantage.

Jack who was substituting Hulme cut in and scored in the 22nd minute. Soon after, Basting who was the outstanding player of the side netted from Jacks corner and Arsenal were leading by two goals at half time. Gallacher netted early on resumption, but the goal was disallowed. Bowden with a splendid dribble passed the ball to Bastin to score again. Gallacher however reduced lead. Chelsea had a fair share of play but their finishing was weak.

FULHAM'S FADED HOPES.

Fulham's hopes of promotion faded with their failure to beat Tottenham who are almost assured of promotion. The game was played at a tremendous pace but was scrappy. Neither side allowed to develop combination and Spurs attack was disjointed. Howe sustained injury.

Good shots were rare in this match which was witnessed by fifty thousand people.

Stoke maintained leadership. The play was sensational. Liddle headed in first minute and Stoke continued to better matters by scoring through Sale and Palethorpe.

In the second half Lincoln appeared to be dangerous and Hall and Horne reduced arrears but Palethorpe and Sale scorpd with a strong finish.

West Ham made a great effort to avoid relegation. Watson was praiseworthy for his attacks but he had no support. Morton opened scoring for West Ham ten minutes before the interval.

On change over Manchester were unsteady and Wilson increased lead for visitors before Dewar netted for Manchester while West Ham were appealing for offside.

BRENTFORD BEAT BRIGHTON

Brentford consolidated their position by their splendid victory over Brighton. There were fast exchanges and full share of attack resulted. Halliday who played superb football with a header gave visitors lead of one goal to nil at half time.

On resumption, after thrilling struggle Attwood equalised but Hopkins scored winner ten minutes before finish.

Mcphail's goal for Rangers scored in the first half after a keen game assured Rangers of return to their Scottish championship status.—Reuter's Special.

Northern Union Rules to-day:—

Bradford Northern 17 Leigh 8.
Castleford 12 Batley 12.
Dewsbury 9 Featherstone 11.
Hull 22 St. Helens Recreation 5.
Leeds 13 Huddersfield 5.
St. Helens 47 Rochdale 19.
Wakefield 27 Hull Kingston Rovers 19.

CHAMPIONSHIP SEMI-FINALS.

In the Championship semi-finals Salford beat Wigan by 14 points to 2 and Swinton beat York by 11 points to 4.

GOAL SCORERS

LONDON, April 22.

The following scored in the respective matches played in the First Division of Scottish League to-day:—

Ayr: Robertson (Twice), Rodger, Merrie.
Airdriecnians: Monney Connor.
Kilmarnock: Mcewan.
Dundee: Miller, Robertson, Smith.
Falkirk: Bartram (Twice).
Morton: Morgan.
Motherwell: Mcfadyen, Ogilvie (Twice), Ellis, (from Penalty).
East Stirlingshire: Campbell.
Rangers: Mcphil.
St. Johnstone: Fulton (Twice).
St. Mirren: Mcsorland.
Partick: Torbet (from Penalty).
Third Lanark: Mcculloch, Breslin, Brown.
Cowdenbeath: Venters.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Kaffirs Firmer Despite Further Drop

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 22.

On money market, borrowers continued to be favoured by easy conditions. Lenders occasionally even found difficulty in employing their balances at quarter per cent.

Bill brokers, however, were finally cheered somewhat by the result of Treasury Bill allotment, which contrary to expectations, was placed at nine-shillings sixpence compared with eight-shillings ten pence last week.

On Stock Exchange, quieter conditions prevailed but sentiment on the whole was brighter. Kaffirs were firmer despite further drop in the price of gold to 118/-.

Foreign Exchanges were quieter but movements still erratic. American dollars closed at three decimal eighty two-and-a-half and French francs 88 decimal 93.

Silver was easier in sympathy with America.—Reuter.

BASSEIN LAKE TRAGEDY

Advocate With Wife And Son Drowned

RANGOON, April 17.
(By Mail.)

The sad news of how a young promising advocate of Bassein plunged into water followed by his wife to save their only son, who fell accidentally into the lakes resulting in all of them being drowned was received in Rangoon on Saturday.

It appears Mr. K. K. Naidu, Advocate with his wife, his youngest son and a nephew went out for a drive to the Kanthozin Lakes. The young son while playing near the edge of the lake, fell into the water. Mr. Naidu at once jumped in to rescue the boy but he himself got into difficulties. Seeing both her son and husband in difficulties, Mrs. Naidu made efforts to rescue them but was herself drowned

After vigorous search the bodies of both Mr and Mrs. Naidu were recovered the same night while the body of the child was recovered the next morning. —A. P.

WEST INDIES—FREEMAN'S ELEVEN DRAW

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 22.

The one-day match between West Indies and "Tich" Freeman's Eleven resulted in draw to-day.

The following were the scores.—

"West Indies" 231 (Da Costa) 59 Marriott 4 for 62.)

"Tich" Freemans Eleven: 178 for 6 (Woolley) 59 (Hendren) 57.

BRITAIN'S LEAD IN DAVIS CUP

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BARCELONA, April 22.

In the Davis Cup Maier and Durall (Spain) beat Perry and Hughes (Great Britain 6/3, 6/1, 1/6, 4/6, 6/3.

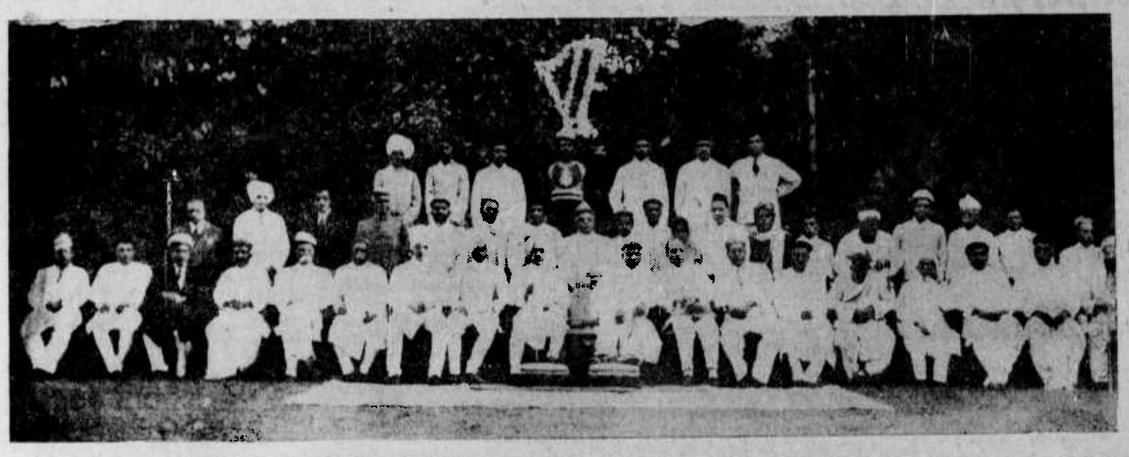
Britain leads by two matches to one.

RUGBY RESULTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, April 22.

The following are the results of matches played under the Rugby



Group picture of guests at the Garden Party to the Gaikwar at Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

Lady Tata was among those who sailed for Europe by the Mail on Saturday.

Guests at Tea at the Garden Party to the Gaekwar. His High ness can be seen seated between Lady Beaumont and Mrs. Talyarkhan.

LONDON RUM QUAY ABLAZE

Damage Estimated At Lakhs Of Pounds

RUGBY, April 22.

Fire broke out last night among huge stores of rum in the Port of London authorities warehouses on what is known as Rum Quay and the glare of blaze was reflected on sky and could be seen for many miles outside London.

A large force of firemen with 50 motor pumps and river floats attacked the blaze and rescued hundreds of barrels of rum and prevented the spread of fire to the adjacent stores containing timber, sugar, tobacco and other produce. No lives were lost but damage of many hundreds of thousand pounds is believed to have been done.—B. O. W.

EX-GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA DEAD

RUGBY, April 22.

The death has occurred of Sir Alexander Swettenham, aged 86, who was Governor of Jamaica at the time of disastrous Kingston Earthquake in 1907—B. O. W.

Sir Alexander was connected with Ceylon Civil Service (1868-83) was Acting Governor of Straits Settlements (1898-1900) and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana (1901 to 1904).

NAWANAGAR'S NEW MILITARY SECRETARY

JAMNAGAR, April 20.
(By Mail.)

Major Raj Kumar Pratapsinghji has been appointed to act as Military Secretary and Officer Commanding, Nawanagar State Forces during the absence of Lt. Col. Rajkumar Himatsinghji who is proceeding overseas on special duty.

Major Raj Kumar Pratapsinghji and Lt. Col. Raj Kumar Himatsinghji are both brothers of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Shree Digvijayashinhji Bahadur.—A. P.

SIRCAR SURE, CONGRESS WILL CO-OPERATE!

Implictation Of Bengal Leaders' Notice Calling Public Meeting To Discuss Poona Pact: Sir Nripendra's Logic

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

In a statement to the Associated Press Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar says:—

The "Manchester Guardian" seems to think that Mr. Shastri's speech, favouring co-operation with the coming Legislatures, is a hopeful sign. Without discussing the correctness or otherwise of this conclusion, it may be pointed out that the belief now widely prevalent in Bengal, that, in spite if denunciations, a good part of the Congress will not act up to its slogan, "Don't Touch It," finds support from the notice issued by Congress leaders like Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, Mr. J. C. Gupta, Urmila Devi, Satcowriepati Roy and others, calling a public meeting in connection with the Poona Pact.

"A HOPEFUL SIGN."

Whether the Poona Pact is desirable or not, is not intended to be discussed here, but the alarm of Congress leaders at the possibility of a certain section in not having the proper number of seats, and their active co-operation for securing the proper number of seats for them in the future legislature is, indeed, a hopeful sign and confirms the belief that, while preaching non-co-operation with the legislatures contemplated by the White Paper, in practice Bengal Congress leaders will behave in the manner suggested by Mr. Shastri.

"SIMPLE" EXPLANATION

Mahatma Gandhi gave a "simple" explanation of his supposed inconsistency in seeking the help of the legislature for the Temple Entry Bill and Bengal Congress leaders will find no difficulty in offering many "simple" explanations for their apparent inconsistency.

Talking of "independence" or non-co-operation, like other talks, may be ignored if, as a matter of fact, Bengal Congress leaders take part in helping the proper constitution of the future legislature, as, obviously, they are prepared to do, and which, indeed, is a happy and welcome sign.—A.P.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE

Mir Alam Tank Murder Echo

HYDERABAD (Deccan) April 22.

Agreeing with the jury's majority verdict, Justice Nawab Siddiq Yar Jung of the Hyderabad High Court, convicted Shaik Chand, on charge of culpable homicide, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life.

The accused was charged with murder of one, Seth Narayan, at Mir Alam Tank on March 12.—A. P.

NO SECTION IGNORED

"Observer" On Joint Committee Invitations

LONDON, April 22.

The pledge that Indian opinion will be fully consulted in the work of the Select Committee has been amply fulfilled by the list of invitees, says the "Observer."

It may fairly be said, adds the paper, that no section with a constructive contribution to make, has been ignored.—Reuter.

MISRULE IN IDAR

Change In Administration Needed To Avoid Grave Crisis

(From A Correspondent.)

There are many complaints of the state of affairs exising in Idar State. Idar is one of those states that have not seen peace for years. Unceasing conflicts between the administration and the discontented people have made any progress impossible.

Government interfered in the late Sir Dowlatsinghji's time on account of gross maladministration. With the accession of the present Idar Durbar two years ago the same misrule seems to have returned.

H. H. Himalsinghji is an enlightened and promising young ruler, but the misfortune lies in his having apparently chosen a wrong man as Dewan. Mr. Jagannath Bhandari was the Dewan in the late Mararaja's time, and had not proved himself a success as an administrator. The re-appointment of the same man was in itself an ill-omen for the present ruler, and it has been definitely shown in the last two years that, not only has Mr. Bhandari's administration utterly failed, but that he has put the Maharaja in a very awkwasd position by provoking the disappointed subjects to resume opposition to the administration.

It is an irony of fate that though the present ruler who is really loved by his people he is subjected to bitter rriticism and scandal, and is confronted with the pitiable plight that his late father was in 1925. If the present state of affairs continues, Idar is bound to see another crisis in the very near future, and the people of Idar may have once against to approach Government for intervention. The Maharaja would be wise to realise the state of affairs before it is too late, and avert the threatening crisis by a drastic change in the administration that may satisfy and console his suffering people.

The best means to achieve this is to adopt the policy of securing the services of a public man acquainted with conditions of Gujarat, who might also be helpful as a constitutionalist expert in the interests of the State in the coming Federal Chamber.

FASTING FOR 50 DAYS

Seth Poonamchand In Khandwa Jail

CITY FATHERS ADJOURN

Nagpur Protests Against Govt.'s Attitude

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee meeting held this morning was adjourned as a mark of protest against the attitude of the local Government towards Seth Poonamchand Ranka (who is in Khandwa jail observing fast from March 5) a former municipal member whose health is rickety.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PESHAWAR COMMEMORATES '32 TRAGEDY

Magistrate's Ukase Banning Hartal, Police Bandobust

PESHAWAR, April 22.

A partial hartal was observed here to-day in memory of those killed or wounded in firing in Peshawar City on 23rd April 1932.

Notices issued by the District Magistrate under the Public Tranquility Act ordering shopkeepers not to suspend their business for three days have been served on several persons. Police are patrolling the area from yesterday and all is quiet. One villager was arrested last night for urging people to observe a hartal.—A.P.

DACOITS LOOT WOMEN

But Are Afterwards Located With Booty

PESHAWAR, April 23.

Two women travelling in a tonga were looted by a gang of seven dacoits yesterday outside the city. They removed the ornaments and kidnapped a child. Vigilance of Police led to the arrest of the entire gang and the recovery of the child and the property.—A.P.

MAN WITH "RED" POSTERS

N. B. Sabha Ex-Secretary Charged And Remanded

LAHORE, April 22.

For alleged possession of "Red" posters inciting to murder of officials, Udesingh, ex-Secretary of Naujavan Bharat Sabha, Delhi, was charged before the Additional District Magistrate under Section 18 of the Press Act, and 302 and 115 of the Indian Penal Code.

Police witnesses deposed that the accused had been shadowed since his arrival from Delhi, from where he was externed.

A police constable said that the accused was found pasting a "Red" poster outside Lahore Gate, on March 23.

After recording further evidence the case was adjourned to April 24.—A. P.

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